McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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An Alleged Swindle.

Gen. George Thom, of the United States Engineering Corps, and now in charge of the government works in Maine, declares that the Maine boundary land claim, recently engineered through the national House of Representatives, is a fraudulent one. He was one of the corps of engineers who established the line, and now has in his possession all the dates, reports, and memoranda relating to the survey.

The claim grew out of the diversity between the boundary lines run at different times from the head waters of the St. Croix to the point where such lines struck the St. John. The first line was run in 1817 and 1818, and determined by the ordinary instruments used in surveying. The second was run under the treaty of 1842, and was as accurate as science could make it. The timber was felled along the first from the head waters of the St. Croix to near the north line of Houlton, and from that point it was "blazed" through the woods to St. John. The engineers of the Commission to establish the line found that the old and new lines corresponded for eight or ten miles. Then the new crossed the old to the eastward, leaving a wedge-shaped tract of land on the Canada side.

It was for this tract that Maine and Massachusetts made claim upon the general government. The claim of James Drew is upon the same ground. He claims that those he represents were actually deprived of a portion of their lands by the adoption of the new line. By agreement between the contracting parties, and to avoid continual difficulties in adjusting claims, the line was actually established on that first surveyed, and all surveys made by Maine are made with the line of 1818, as the eastern boundary.

No proprietor lost a foot of his land, and consequently no proprietor or settler has a shadow of claim against the United States. Yet a Democratic House has granted to James Drew and the people he represented $35,000 as compensation for 10,000 acres of land which was never taken. The Senate has not passed the bill.

The Lincoln Statue.

The colored people of the District of Columbia, a week ago last Friday, unveiled the new Lincoln statue at Lincoln Park. The ceremonies included a procession, and the reading of the emancipation proclamation by Frederick Douglas. The first contribution to the statue fund was made the morning after the assassination, by Charlotte Scott, a colored washer-woman of Marietta, Ohio, who gave $5. The original cost of the monument was $17,000 which, with the incidental expenses, were all paid by subscriptions by the colored people.

The last Congress appropriated $3000 for a pedestal, and the statue was allowed to go through the custom house free of duty. The statue is of bronze, 12 feet high, and rests upon a pedestal ten foot high. It represents Lincoln standing erect with the proclamation of emancipation in his left hand, while his right is outstretched over the kneeling figure of a slave from whose limbs the shackles have just been broken. On the base of the monument is the word "Emancipation."

Dr. Mudd, who was sent to the Dry Tortugus for supposed complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, has been elected to the Maryland Senate. It was Dr. Mudd who reduced Booth's fractured limb, but Booth was not shot in Mudd's barn, as stated by a contemporary. Mudd lived on the Maryland side of the Potomac, while Booth crossed the river and took refuge in a barn on the Virginia side, where he was shot.

Dom Pedro II., of Brazil, arrived at New York on Saturday, on a vist to the United States. He is accompanied by the Empress.

——Go to Green's for your cigars.

Meekism in Centre County.

THE COST OF "RING" RULE.

County Debt Increased During the Last Eight Years, $30,000. An Average Yearly Increase of Nearly $4,000

In a Time of Profound Peace, and when no Extraordinary Expenses were to be Incurred.

It has often been the boast of the Commissioners' organ that the county was out of debt. Like a great many of the assertions of that paper, this one has no foundation in fact, and this story has only been put in circulation by them to cover up the doings of the ring, and lull the people into a feeling of security. Year after year the Commissioners have been in the habit of giving their accounts to the inspection of the Auditors in such a bungled up manner that it was impossible for them to arrive at a just estimate of the condition of the finances. So glaring has this fraud become that the last Board of Auditors, viz: Messrs. Grice, Gilliland, and McFarlane, informed the Commissioners that they must render itemized bills, in order that they might know for what the people's money had been spent.

Last week the Commissioners' organ (the "Watchman), tried to answer our charge of an increase of the indebtedness, by asserting that the debt had only been changed in its character from a floating to a funded debt. There is not a word of truth in all this, and even if there was the Commissioners have no authority to create a funded debt. Although a portion of the floating debt may have been funded, yet the floating debt has not been decreased, therefore the funded debt is only an evidence of increased indebtedness.

If our readers will follow carefully the facts and figures we present below, they will get some idea of how things are going. These statements are taken from the published statements as far back as 1869:

The indebtedness of the county on the first of January, 1868, as appears by a report published in the "Watchman" February 12 1869, was $27,602 90. The amount of tax outstanding at the same time was $25,223 31, leaving the county in debt, over and above its assets, $2,378 99. The amount of taxes outstanding at the end of 1868 was $34,031 50. The amount of exhonerations and percentage for the year 1868, $7,176 57; amount of county orders lifted, $105,096 87, leaving a balance due Treasurer of $5,626 42. Therefore, it will be seen that the county was over $7,000 worse off at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Amount of indebtedness Jan. 5, 1869	$26,378 90
Taxes assessed for the year	33,555 12
Amount outstanding at close of '69	37,144 98
Amount indebtedness Jan. 1, 1870	35,839 74
Amount of tax assessed for that year	33,690 88
Amount tax outstanding at close of year	36,834 20

The total amount of indebtedness January 1, 1871, is given as follows:

Exhonerations and percentage on uncollected taxes	$ 5,829 30
County bonds	10,000 00
Promissory notes	15,000 00
County orders outstanding	2 736 08
Bills of costs unpaid	2,009 00
Due A. C. Geary, late Treasurer	2,500 00
Total	$39,206 05
Total amount of assets	$44 329 74
Balance in favor of county	$ 5,123 69

These assets of $44.329 74 are covered in a list of outstanding taxes, due from collectors for 1870 and previous years. In the Auditor's report, settling with the Treasurer, the outstanding taxes at the same time is given at $38,838 25; the amount of taxes assessed for the year 1871, $33,794 07; and the amount of taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $34,565 39.

The Commissioners' exhibit shows the following statement:

Taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1872	$38,456 70
Balance in Treasury	3,201 18
Total	$41,658 88
To orders outstanding	$ 1,658 52
Notes and bonds outstanding	25,000 00
Due A. C. Geary	5,826 42
Bills and costs unpaid	1,694 86
Commission on unpaid taxes	3 128 73
Due Commonwealth	1,167 65
Total	$36,176 28
Balance in favor of county	$ 2,482 60
Amount assessed for 1873	$28,703 54
Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1873	31,739 53

The Commissioners' statement of assets and liabilities at the same time is:

Taxes outstanding	$37,588 34
Amount in treasury	3,156 68
Total	$40,577 02
To balance due Commissioners	$ 1,885 78
Costs and bills unpaid	1,500 00
Commission on uncollected taxes	3,738 83
Notes and bonds outstanding	28,426 42
Total	$35,551 03
Balance in favor Centre Co.	$5,023 99
Taxes assessed for 1873	$34,226 60
To notes not included in outstanding taxes	1,200 00
Outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1874	34,916 41

COMMISSIONERS' EXHIBIT.

CR.

Cash in hands of treasurer	$ 4,675 54
Outstanding taxes	39,763 12
Unseated lands	3,.65 27
Notes in attorneys' hands for collec'n	1,701 95
Due from borough of Bellefonte	596 00
Due from townships	500 00
Due from Centre county	278 00
Total	$51,578 98

DR.

Notes and bonds	$43,742 48
B. F. Shaffer	1,861 66
W. Furey	1,304 95
P. G. Meek	862 25
S. Gramley	60 50
J. G. Sankey	248 53
D. Z. Kline	519 87
Commissioners' Tax	1,624 58
Total	$50,531 32
Balance in favor of county	$947 66
Taxes assessed for 1874	$35,409 52
By am't of outstanding taxes 1875	39,804 05

COMMISSIONERS' EXHIBIT.

CR.

Taxes outstanding	$46,140 15
Tax on unseated lands	2,000 00
Notes	568 30
Notes in hands of attorney	1,361 64
Due from borough of Bellefonte	831 75
Due from townships	1,471 21
Due from S. F. Foster	28 46
Due from P. G. Meek	50 00
Due on State Tax	187 37
Total	$51,148 87

DR.

Notes and bonds	$34,241 99
John D. Mitchell, treasurer	6,126 31
B. F. Shafer, sheriff	1,731 49
D. Z. Kline	519 67
John G. Sankey	230,00
P. G. Meek	124 25
A. C. Hinton	82 50
S. Gramley	291 00
R. A. Foster	208 52
State tax	1,836 62
Total	$49,590 24
Balance in favor of county	$1,857 51
Amount of taxes for 1875	$34,691 51
By am't taxes outstanding Jan. 1, '76	37,937 96

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Notes and bonds	$47,414 42
Bal. due J. M. Mitchell at settlem't	882 91
B. F. Shafer	2,094 13
A. C. Hinton	95 47
S. Gramley	305 65
J. A. Hall	8 90
J. S. Barnhart	45 89
B. Galbraith	250 00
F. Kuntz	74 00
J. H. Dobbins	35 00
Total	$51,158 47
Amount of outstanding taxes January 1, 1876	$43,090 93
Taxes on unseated lands	4,500 00
Notes held by Commissioners	370 00
Notes in hands of att'y for collection	1,915 89
Amt. due from boroughs and townships	558 80
Total	$51,235 26
By balance in favor of county, January 1, 1876, $76 79.	

In the first place, these outstanding taxes, as given in these statements, is $43,690 93, while in the account of the Auditors' settlement with J. B. Mitchell, treasurer, he is credited with $37,937 96 as outstanding Jan. 1, 1876, a difference of $5,652 97. Which is true, the Auditors' statement or the Commissioners' exhibit? The same discrepancy appears often. If the Auditors are right, the financial condition of the county the first of January, 1876, would be, in this respect, $5,752 97 worse than the Commissioners make it. This is not all. In this exhibit of the Commissioners there is no allowance for exhonerations or commissions upon the uncollected taxes, which amounts to ten per cent., or $3,793 79.

ANOTHER ITEM.

Balance due J. B. Mitchell, treasurer, at settlement, is given as $882-91, while the Auditors' report at the same time shows it to be $3,048 99, another mistake of only $2,166 08. Neither do they include anything for bills of Commonwealth costs, bridge contracts, etc., unpaid, which probably will amount to more than three thousand dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

Difference in amt. tax outstanding	$ 5,752 97
Exhonerations and commission on the taxes	3,793 79
Excess in balance due Mitchell	2,166 08
Commissioners' costs and other bills due and unpaid, say	1,000 00
Total	$12,712 84

Leaving the county in debt, over and above all its assets, $12,635 95, instead of having a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to $7,689, as stated by the Commissioners.

The liabilities of the county during the last eight years have been increasing from year to year, also the accumulated uncollected taxes.

The debt of the county was:

January 1st, 1868	$27,602 30
January 1st, 1869	26,380 99
January 1st, 1870	35,839 74
January 1st, 1871	39,206 05
January 1st, 1872	38,176 28
January 1st, 1873	35,551 25
January 1st, 1874	50,431 32
January 1st, 1875	49,290 56
January 1st, 1876	51,158 47

In this connection we desire to call attention to the fact that from 1869 to the present time no extraordinary expenses have been met, no new buildings have been erected, no large bridges have been built, or, in fact, other expense incurred except what will always occur in times of profound peace and uninterrupted prosperity. It would certainly be called very bad financiering for a business house to run over four thousand dollars a year behind under such circumstances, and would certainly be very poor encouragement to go on. If we continue in this way, we would like to ask the intelligent, honest tax-payer of all political creeds, where will the matter end? Where can it end but in an accumulated mountain of debt? We say to the tax-payers of Centre county, then, this is a matter that requires investigation, and a citizens' committee, composed of men of both parties, would be the proper persons to do it; and now would be a most auspicious time—now, while we have a set of commissioners in office who have shown a most wonderful simplicity in all matters of business, and a most abject disposition to be controlled by the ring chief; who, on the plea of economy, pay their organ, the "Watchman," $800 00 for the same work that others offer to do for $350 00. If this is their economy, what may we expect will be the result of their financiering on the new roof for the Jail, and the new bridges which they propose to build. If the present debt is not more than doubled this year, the people will be most fortunate. At present, instead of the liabilities of the county being $51,158 47, they are over $58,000 00, which is an increase of the indebtedness since 1869 of over $30,000 00, or an average increase of about $4,000 00 a year.

Easter-Monday.—This holiday is one of the most generally observed in the calendar by the country people of Pennsylvania. For days previous to its arrival the country lasses are busily engaged preparing their costumes or "make-up," in which to array themselves on their holiday visit to the town or villages near by, looking as piquantly fresh and innocent as the wild flowers that bloom in their native fields and meadows. The young men also don their best attire, and flock to town by hundreds, where they are the most liberal customers of the cake shops, saloons, photograph galleries, &c. Easter-Monday, this year, as usual, was very generally observed in this section, and despite the sharp, cutting air which prevailed, our town was crowded with rural visitors during the day. The streets presented a lively and animated appearance, being thronged with the young people of both sexes, engaged promenading, munching pea-nuts and ginger-bread, seeing the "sights" generally, and enjoying themselves as their respective tastes and desires prompted. The various business places drove a thriving business, and their owners retired at night with the flattering consciousness that they had reaped a rich harvest of greenbacks. Notwithstanding the large influx of strangers and the bibulous enjoyments of the day, everything passed off quietly and peaceably, there being no disorderly conduct whatever to mar the general harmony of the day.

——On Saturday evening last, George Durst and two young men named Moyer and From, were arrested at Centre Hall for setting fire to the barn of C. F. Herlacher, at Centre Hall, last summer. It was proven that Durst had hired From to cut down the apple tree in Herlacher's orchard, and that he had tried to hire several persons to perpetrate different acts of malicious mischief. Enough was proven to justify Squire Shannon in requiring the three to give security for their appearance at court, and the story is rife that the prosecution has evidence enought to prove that Durst hired the other two to set fire to the barn.

J. D. Murray and John Spangler are the bondsmen for the three.—*Berichter.*

The grand jury of Washington has indicted General Babcock for complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy.

David W. Sellers has been elected a member of the Park Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Theodore Cuyler.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Alexander T. Stewart—Three American Fortunes—Mountains of Flowers—Terrors of the Rope—The Great American Success—Amusements.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

New York, April 24, 1876.

Editor of Republican:

Once again, and that at no very distant time, the funeral bells must ring, and the great trio of American financial giants will be only a memory. Astor is gone; Stewart's remains have just been lowered into his modest vault in St. Mark's Churchyard; Vanderbilt only survives—a hale old veteran indeed, but sure and steadily approaching his end—and when he is gone, the three great fortunes of this country will have passed down to another generation.

Mr. Stewart's prominence and peculiarities have set the contents of almost every inkstand in the country flowing in his direction. Every scrap of his history, every attainable item concerning his business, property, habits, and possessions has been eagerly sought out and industriously circulated by the press till the mine is already well-nigh exhausted, and there is little that I could add of fresh interest.

Of course the greatest interest and curiosity centre upon the future disposition of the vast interests which the estate includes, especially as the dead man leaves no blood relation behind; but for satisfaction on these points the public must await the reading of the will, which will probably be not long delayed. It is generally understood, however, that his almost life-long friend and confidential legal adviser, Judge Henry Hilton, will for the most part stand in Mr. Stewart's place in carrying to completion the various schemes which he had either planned or begun. The dry-goods business, which was the nucleus of the vast wealth, and was as the apple of his eye to its founder during his forty years and more of commercial life, and which now occupies not only the two great white trade palaces here but half a dozen branch establishments in foreign parts, will be continued under the old style and the management of Mr. Stewart's sole surviving partner, Mr. Wm. Libbey, who thus finds devolving upon him the cares and responsibilities of one of the largest private concerns on earth, the yearly volume of whose trade ranges from thirty to fifty millions of dollars. The loss caused by the two New York stores from Mr. Stewart's death till after his burial amounts to a small fortune.

The funeral ceremonies were two-fold and extremely imposing. First the body lay in state, so to speak, amid the more than regal magnificence of his Fifth avenue palace, where services were read and a favored few, to whom tickets were issued by the family, were permitted to take a last look at the remains. The cortege, consisting of between two and three hundred carriages and a countless throng of pedestrians, then took its way to St. Mark's Church, which is the one attended by the family—one of the smallest and oldest, but at the same time most aristocratic of New York churches. Here the impressive services of the Episcopal Church were again read, but interspersed with beautiful music, and after the funeral sermon by the venerable Bishop Potter the coffin was borne to the adjoining churchyard and lowered into the family vault, the modest slab of which can just be seen amid the green grass, only about twenty-five feet from Second avenue and hardly more from Tenth street. From the vault can almost be seen his great retail establishment, only two squares distant, and the spot seems eminently appropriate—the last resting place of the man should be the heart of the busy city which made him, and which he in return so largely aided to build up.

The flowers at both the house and church were gorgeous in their profusion. At both places the velvet-covered casket rested on great banks of white roses and large crosses, crowns, harps, anchors, and wreaths of the rarest exotics filled the air with their fragrance. The employees of the two great stores sent magnificent floral tokens of their respect, one being an enormous cross of flowers nine feet high, and the other a broken column supporting a wreath. The pall bearers included Secretary Hamilton Fish, Governor Tilden, Chief Justice Daily, Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, Peter Cooper, William M. Evarts, and several other prominent men. The crowd about the house and church was perhaps the largest ever called out in this city by a strictly private funeral. It was estimated as containing from ten to twelve thousand people choking the streets, filling every window, balcony, and housetop, and hanging in all manner of perilous positions from railings and trees. The one hundred policemen on the ground were hardly able to restrain the pressing, curious mass, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the funeral party were able to get to and from their carriages. The extreme interest thus manifested is a striking proof of the universal reverence for money. Mr. Stewart was never a public man, neither was he a popular one. The number among that eager multitude who had ever looked upon his face was astonishingly small, considering his position and the length of his residence here; but the mere fact of his possessing such fabulous quantities of that money for the lack of a little of which most of them were suffering, was enough to enchain their attention for hours for the chance of one glimpse of his gleaming casket.

The number of articles and opinions upon the dead merchant and his wonderful career which have filled our papers, and the conversation of their readers during the week, is legion. Every shade of judgment upon his character and work has been freely pronounced. Presented in a few words, however, the moral of his life seems to be that straightforwardness and unswerving truth are the strongest foundations upon which to build a great business or more briefly yet, that "Honesty is the best policy."

Good Friday received but a partial recognition outside of the Episcopal and Catholic churches. Some few places of business were closed, but little change was observable. This day was to have witnessed the execution of Dolan, the murderer of Nee, but the Governor reprived him for a week, that the hanging might not fall upon the anniversary of the Crucifixion. The life which Dolan has lived since his conviction must have been terrible, from the numerous transitions he has experienced from hope to despair which his reprieves and new trial have caused, only to be followed by deeper dejection when each succeeding effort to save his life has failed. Still he does not despair, but even now, with but a few days of life before him, clings to the belief that he will in some way escape the rope.

The amusement interest is almost the only one which defies the prevailing depression. Every theatre in town is doing a good business, and the whole bill of fare is a very attractive one. High tragedy, low comedy, burlesque, and minstrelsy are well represented, and every taste can be suited with something good of its kind. But of all the score or two of theatrical representations now going on in New York, there is nothing that surpasses in brilliancy the performance of Victorien Sardou's late drama, "Ferreol," at the Union Square, in the preparation and mounting of which that most courteous and indefatigable of managers, Mr. A. M. Palmer, has fairly outdone himself. The scene is laid in Aix, in France, and the different interiors in the noble chateau in which the acts transpire, have the fullest justice done them by the scene painter. The appointments, furniture, etc., are as georgeous and harmonous as the most fastidious could require, while the cast embraces almost the whole strength of one of the finest companies on the English stage. The impersonations of Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Vernon and Mrs. Wilkins, with those of Messrs. Thorne, Parselle, Stoddart, and Robson, are, of course, the most striking, but every part, down to the humblest, is well filled, and thus the development of the intensely dramatic plot is marred by no marked inequalities. The story is admirably worked out its real strength being only developed in the last act, where the interest is wrought up to a height which is almost painful. During the succession of culminating events—the noble self-accusation of *Ferreol*, the unconscious self-conviction of the real criminal, and the renewed complication caused by the thoughtless exclamation of the heroine—the house is fairly breathless in its suspense; and at the happy denouement the pent-up feeling of the packed house nightly bursts into a roar of applause. The play will remain on the boards well into the Centennial time, to give opportunity to the great number of strangers who will then be in the city, to witness it. The popularity of "Ferreol" is well shown by the fact that two weeks after its initial performance in New York, it was brought out in Brooklyn, where it was received with hardly less enthusiasm.

Radix.

A New Lot of Millinery Goods.—Mrs. Siebert, who keeps a millinery store in McCafferty's block, has just received a new stock of millinery goods, hats, flowers, etc., from the city of New York; therefore they are in the latest styles neat and elegant, and at prices to suit all classes of customers. We advise all to call and see her new goods before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. Sibert is also prepared to do bleaching and pressing straw hats, stamping for embroidery, sewing, dress-making, etc., neatly and promptly. Mrs. Siebert's growing popularity among our most fashionable ladies is the best evidence we can give of the superior quality of her work and goods. Those who patronize her once always call again.

——Farmers who desire a little healthful exercise at this season will confer a favor on the public in general by promptly bouncing a bogus newspaper canvasser, who is going around offering snow scene chromos. He is a fraud, and endeavors to get the money in advance; but whether he takes your name or not he will put it in his book and use it as a card to induce your next neighbor to subscribe.

——The courts of Philadelphia have decided that if school Directors and members of Council, move from the wards in which they were elected, they forfeight their right of membership. As this decision was made on general principle, we presume it will apply to boroughs as well as cities.

—— A little daughter of Mr. William Harding, of this place, aged years, died a few days ago.

Poetry.

The Deacon's Prayer.

BY WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

In the regular evening meeting
That the church holds every week,
One night a listening angel sat
To hear them pray and speak.

It puzzled the soul of the angel
Why some to the gathering came,
But sick and sinful hearts he saw,
With grief and guilt aflame.

They were silent, but said to the angel,
"Our lives have need of Him!"
While doubt, with dull, vague, throbbing pain,
Stirred through their spirits dim.

You could see 'twas the regular meeting,
And the regular seats were filled,
And all knew who would pray and talk
Though any one might that willed.

From his place in front near the pulpit,
In his long accustomed way,
When the book was read, and the hymn was sung,
The deacon arose to pray.

First came the long preamble--
If Peter had opened so,
He had been, ere the Lord his prayer had heard,
Full fifty fathom below.

Then a volume of information
Poured forth, as if to the Lord,
Concerning His ways and attributes,
And the things by Him abhorred;

But not in the list of the latter
Was mentioned the mocking breath
Of the hypocrite prayer that is not prayer,
And the make-believe life in death.

Then he prayed for the church, and the pastor,
And that "souls might be his hire"--
Whatever his stipend otherwise--
And the Sunday school, and the choir;

And the swarming hordes of India;
And the perishing, vile Chinese;
And the millions who bow to the Pope of Rome;
And the pagan churches of Greece;

And the outcast remnants of Juda;
Of whose guilt he had much to tell--
He prayed, or he told the Lord he prayed,
For everything out of hell.

Now, if all of that burden had really
Been weighing upon his soul,
'Twould have sunk him through to the China side,
And raised a hill over the hole.

* * * * * *

'Twas the regular evening meeting,
And the regular prayers were made;
But the listening angel told the Lord
That only the silent prayed.

So We Grow Old.

A broken toy; a task that held away
A yearning child heart from an hour of play;
A Christmas that no Christmas idols brought,
A tangled lesson, full of tangled thought;
A homesick boy; a senior gowned and wise;
A glimpse of life, when lo! the curtains rise
Fold over fold,
And hangs the picture, like a boundless sea--
The world, all action and reality--
So we grow old.

A wedding, and a tender wife's caress;
A prattling babe the parents' life to bless;
A home of joys and cares in equal part;
A dreary watching with a heavy heart;
And death's dread angel knocking at the gate,
And Hope and Courage bidding Sorrow wait
Or loose her hold;
A new-made grave, and then a brave return
To where the fires of light triumphant burn--
So we grow old.

A fortune and a glorious meed of fame,
Or direful ruin and a tarnished name;
A slipping off of week and month and year,
Faster and faster, as the close draws near;
A grief to-day, and with to-morrow's light
A pleasure that transforms the sullen night
From lead to gold;
A chilling winter of unchanging storm;
A spring replete with dawns and sunsets warm--
So we grow old.

Old to ourselves, but children yet to be
In the strange cities of eternity.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Our Story Teller.

Sailor Tom.

Everybody liked him. The sight of his bright, genial face did one good. The grasp of his hand sent warmth to the coldest heart. It's my belief, up to the age of two-and-twenty. "Sailor Tom" never had an enemy.

Sailor Tom was my nephew. He had taken to the sea from choice, and rising rapidly, at the age of twenty-two was first mate, or, as we more grandiloquently called him, First Lieutenant.

We? Yes, there was another beside myself to whom Sailor Tom was everything. That was Katie Woodville, the only child of Lawyer Woodville, of our country town. Lawyer Woodville was exceedingly rich, and as far as money went, might have looked higher for Katie than Tom, but he was ambitious for the respect of his townsfolk, and knew it would be a good thing to be connected with the Mostyns—one of the oldest of Sidcombe families, though no longer, owing to untoward circumstances, the most wealthy.

The little church still possessed the Mostyn pew, though the Mostyns never sat there, for it was to let with the "big white house" on the hill, Tom's sole property, but which, for pecuniary reasons, he let it to a cotton merchant from Manchester.

The townsfolks, however, still retained their respect for the "old Mostyns," and hence Lawyer Woodville gave his consent readily to Tom's engagement to his pretty daughter, making the proviso that the union should not take place until he could sign himself Captain.

No great proviso to hopeful Tom, who had been the favorite of every captain he had sailed under. So his heart was light when he pressed a farewell kiss upon Katie's red lips and bore away around his neck a locket bearing her miniature and a lock of her soft brown hair.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, aunt," he said to me, before he started, and I shall never forget how bright and handsome he looked, "when I return from this voyage; I'll ask Captain Marskeham down here. He has no home of his own to call a home, and he will like it."

"Why, Tom, should he come?" I asked.

"Because a fellow's promotion naturally rests a good deal upon his superiors; and the skipper, though a jolly chap in the main, is queer at times, and awful sharp to the crew, I can tell you."

"Well, Tom, you know best," I replied. "The blue spare room is ever at the service of any of your friends."

So it was arranged that Skipper Markleham should come to Sidcombe with Tom, and Tom's first letter told me that the invitation had been made and gladly accepted. I don't know why, but that letter gave me less pleasure than Tom's did generally. I was sorry the invitation had not been rejected.

The months passed. Sailor Tom's ship had been signalled in the channel, and we knew he would soon be with us. Consequently we—that is, Katie and I—were busy in prepaing to receive him and his friend.

As twilight fell, Katie would have sped home, but I would not have it. I made her stop, for Tom declared he never enjoyed any tea like that Katie brewed.

The clock had just struck six when we heard the sound of wheels. A few seconds latter, Tom was in the room, embracing us both in his hearty, impetuous way.

The dear boy, I should not for worlds have checked him, had I not abruptly grown aware that Katie was drawing back, blushing like a rose, and shyly smoothing her lace collar.

Glancing round for the cause, I beheld standing within the room, a gentleman of scarcely thirty, handsome of feature, with a bronzed complexion that lent greater intensity to his dark mustache, and a pair of almost black eyes, of a deep, piercing expression that, as I met, produced upon me a feeling something like repulsion. So struck was I by those eyes that I stood motionless regarding them until Tom, seizing the stranger's arm, brought him forward in his hearty way, and introduced him as Captain Markleham. Recovering myself, I welcomed the latter warmly for my nephew's sake, after which we all sat down to tea.

As the meal progressed, my feelings respecting Tom's skipper altered. He talked well, was full of anecdote, and was the animation and mirth of us all. It was a merry *partie quarrie*, and never had Katie been merrier nor looked prettier, especially when hooded for her return home. Captain Markleham made much fun in obtaining Tom's permission to help him in escorting her.

He went, and I saw them no more for two hours, Lawyer Woodville having insisted upon their staying for supper.

"And," said Tom, in a whisper, "you can't tell how Mr. Woodville and the skipper got on together. They seemed as if they had known each other for years."

"I don't wonder, I smiled. "Your skipper, as you term him, Tom, is formed to please everyone."

"Ah! is he not? Though," added my nephew, more seriously, "he's a precious queer card sometimes, I can tell you."

"No one is always amiable," I laughed, as I left him at his chamber-door, little dreaming that that night I had shaken hands with the man who was to hurl me and mine into the bitterest depths of suffering.

I did not quite expect that. Nevertheless, my ideas had again changed toward Captain Markleham when the month he and Tom were to spend at Sidcombe had expired.

"Farewell, aunt," exclaimed Sailor Tom, as he waited for his friend to join him when about to start for Liverpool.

"I think this is my last voyage as First Lieutenant. Don't be quite broken-hearted at the loss of Horace Markleham. Shall I bring him back to be best man at my wedding?"

"No," I said, quickly. "No! Why?"

"Because," I rejoined, forcing a laugh, and glad to hear Captain Markleham's step, "one can have too much of a good thing."

I dared not tell Tom what I knew; that Horace Markleham loved Katie; and that Lawyer Woodville had taken such a fancy to him; that, secretly he would have no objection to him for a son-in-law, for, according to Horace Markleham himself, Horace Markleham was rich and well connected.

Hence, I was glad to see the back of Tom's skipper, and prayed he would never set a foot in Sidcombe again.

I was seated one afternoon, at work, rather over a month after Sailor Tom's departure—of course, thinking of him—when the garden gate clinked, and I saw Katie flying up the path to the house.

She was deathly pale, and held a newspaper in her hand.

A second after, she was in the room.

"Good gracious! Katie love, what is the matter?" I cried starting up. "Is it—is it anything about Tom?"

She burst into hysterical weeping, and could only hand me the paper.

The large letters heading the paragraph which first met my gaze explained all.

"Wreck in the straits of Bab-el Mandeb. Great Loss of Life."

I had no need to look for the name of the ship.

Uttering a loud cry, I dropped on to chair, and fainted.

Yes; it was all too true. The notice in the paper was brief, but it was cruelly sufficient. The "Goshawk" had, during the night, through the negligence of the officer on watch, run on a dangerous rock and become a total wreck. The crew had taken to the boats, but many lives had been lost.

I need not say how anxiously we waited for the next intelligence. It brought us comfort in one form, but terrible misery in another.

Lieutenant Tom was not among the dead, but—ah me!—he had been the officer on watch, and the loss of the "Goshaw" and twenty lives was attributed to him.

Women like Katie and I would not believe it, or rather, we persisted that there must have been some cause for his carelessness for which he was not accountable.

Mr. Woodville "psha'd!" at everything we strove to advance in dear Tom's extenuation. All his pity was for Captain Markleham, and in one incessant battle of words, the time sped until Tom arrived in London and was put upon trial.

It was a brief one. The chief witness was the Captain. He spoke apparently with reluctance, but did speak. He said he had seen Mr. Mostyn go on deck just before he himself had turned in; that in less than an hour he had been aroused by a violent concussion. Rushing on deck, he had found the "Goshaw" on the reefs, and Lieutenant Mostyn asleep.

And what did Tom say? Nothing, save that he was guilty. How it was that he had done what he had never done before—slept upon his watch—he did not know, for he had never felt more wakeful than that night. But sleep he did.

After this the verdict was certain. He was convicted of manslaughter, and Mr. Woodville instantly requested him to break off his engagement with Katie.

"Sir," answered poor Tom, sadly, "you have forestalled my intent. I love her too well to permit her, even if she desired, to unite herself to a man who henceforth must carry the prison stamp with him."

So their engagement was annulled; and with sad hearts we all went back to Sidcombe, Captain Markleham, by Mr. Woodville's invitation, accompanying us. Why, I can't tell, but notwithstanding the sincere grief he expressed for our Sailor Tom, Katie and I had a loathing from this time of that man.

Poor Katie! from my soul I pitied her; for I saw how matters stood before, and was not taken by surprise when I learned that Captain Markleham had proposed for her, and was accepted by Lawyer Woodville.

I shall not enter into unhappy Katie's resistance, nor how, under a threat of expulsion from her father's house, she at last, apparently, yielded—apparently, for the poor child, sobbing in my arms, exclaimed.

"I will not marry him—I never will! I never will forget dear, dear Tom. I dare not resist papa now; but I will, even at the altar. I will then throw myself on the clergyman's protection. I will not marry Captain Markleham."

Katie was rather of a nervous, gentle nature, but the way she spoke those words made me know she fully intended them.

Well, a few months passed, and the wedding day arrived. I had not the courage to tell Tom, and he was saved the pain. Katie had implored me to be present, so I consented to meet them at the church.

As the ceremony proceeded I could plainly see Katie nerving herself for the part she had to play.

"Will she do it?" I was asking myself, when my attention was attracted by a heavy tread advancing along the aisle. Looking, I perceived it was a short, powerfully-built man, dressed as a common sailor.

Paying no heed to any one he approached the altar, where, in a loud voice, he cried:

"I forbid this marriage! I say it ain't to be—it musn't!"

All eyes rested on him. Mine turned to the bridegroom.

He was clutching the altar rail, and was pale as death.

"For what reason?" demanded the clergyman, surprised.

"Because this here pretty young lady ain't likely to want to marry a murderer, who, without a bit of remorse, sent twenty souls to Davy Jones' locker, and that's just what you did, Skipper Markleham."

"Fellow!" broke in the captain, "are you mad? Do you dare—"

"I dare to say this:" interrupted the old sailor, boldly, "that Lieutenant Mostyn is innocent, and that you are guilty. Ah! you thought you weren't seen when you poured the drug into our first mate's grog, which you gave him to drink while he was busy at the chart in your cabin. But I saw you; I heard you, too, come on deck with him and give false bearings as to them reefs; and I watched you through the skylight when you say you turned in, but where you sat waiting for the ship to strike."

"It is false!" roared the captain, ghastly white.

"It's true; and more, I saw you, as you know, when all was confusion, prepare to make a blow at our mate from behind with a marlin spike; but I caught your arm and said: 'Hang you, haven't you done enough evil to-night already, you cowardly villain?'

"Them words were nearly my death-warrant, for you freed yourself and instead of him you stunned me to the deck. You left me for dead. Heaven took compassion on the poor lad now in prison where you should be. I came to and floated on a spar till I was picked up by a Chiney ship. As soon as I could reach England I did, and gave my information where I could get justice. Now I ask, miss"—and the old fellow addressed Katie—"are you going to give your pretty hand to such a murdering, cowardly hound as that, who's done this to get you and your father's money? for he's as poor as a church mouse, begging this here edifice's pardin'."

"It's false!" repeated the skipper, with trembling lips. "Mr. Woodville, I'll start at once for London, and soon put this to rights."

"Yes, captain, you shall, and in our society," said a voice.

Two men—police officers—had, unperceived, come up the side aisle, and now they arrested and handcuffed Captain Markleham.

Of course, there was no wedding. With hopeful hearts we all went up to London, too, where soon dear Tom, released, joined us, for all the old sailor had said was true. Captain Markleham had hoped to get him disgraced, that he himself might wed the heiress Katie. Let us, however, trust that he did not mean to sacrifice life. Still, the jury refused leniency, and his punishment was severe.

Katie and Tom were soon after married; and through lawyer Woodville—who was very penitent—the big, white house again holds the Mostyns, who once again promise to be the wealthiest as well as the oldest of Sidcombe families.

Margaret's Mission.

"Agnes Gray says that every woman has a mission. What do you suppose my mission is, mamma?"

"Mission, indeed," laughed Mrs. Alleyne, looking proudly at her pretty daughter; "I suspect, my dear Meggy, your mission is to flirt and dance."

Mrs. Alleyne was wealthy, and Margaret was her only child. Her whole life was spent in rendering her daughter happy, so Margaret was petted to her heart's content. To look as pretty and bewitching as possible, to be arrayed like Solomon in all his glory from morning till night, to pass her time in an endless succession of gayety, was her child's mission, according to Mrs. Alleyne's idea; so Margaret received all the gifts fortune showered upon her as a matter of course, and enjoyed life as her mother expected she would do.

At last Margaret met her fate, to the great wonderment of her friends, in the person of John Graham, a wealthy young merchant; for Margaret Alleyne, with her baby face and coquettish manner, was the last person in the world you would imagine the grave business man would love, and be the most unlikely of all her suitors to carry off the belle. But Margaret did love her lover; he was so grave and clever. So amidst the congratulations of his friends and the tears of her parents, John Graham bore his fair bride off to his home.

He was very much in love with pretty Margaret. The soft, rose flushed face, the tender blue eyes, the crinkled golden hair, never lost their charm for him. But he never dreamed that this little fragile creature could share the burden of life with him. No, that dimpled face was only made for smiles, so he indulged and caressed her, but his cares he bore alone.

The large fortune left by John's father had been doubled by his energy; but now, by the simultaneous failure of two or three firms he had trusted and the villainy of a confidential clerk, the wealthy merchant saw himself upon the brink of ruin. Love rendered Margaret keen sighted; she quickly perceived that all was not right with her husband; his wan, haggard face frightened her. But dearly as she loved him she was too proud to seek his confidence; so both were wretched, though each endeavored to conceal it from the other.

When John saw that ruin was inevitable he wrote to Mrs. Alleyne, frankly disclosing the state of affairs. The mother insisted that her daughter should return to her; her husband could claim her when fortune again smiled upon him; but in the meantime Margaret was better with her; to spare her anxiety, it was better she should not know of her husband's difficulties.

With a heavy heart John agreed to all Mrs. Alleyne's demands. Margaret's love was the only brightness left in his life; but of course if she could be happier with her mother he could sacrifice it. His stern, pale face and constrained manner affected Margaret painfully when he told her he desired her to accept her mother's invitation.

"He no longer loves me—he wishes me to leave him," the poor child cried afterwards, in a passion of tears. But before him she presented a calm exterior, and John Graham thought that his young wife, like the rest of the world, was ready to desert the ship.

So Margaret returned to the home of her girlhood, calling all her pride to her assistance to enable her to appear indifferent; but her heart was rent by bitter pangs, for she had persuaded herself that her husband no longer loved her. Whole nights spent in tears leave traces; pretty Margaret grew pale and thin, and Mrs. Alleyne began to fear that, after all, her tenderness could not constitute her darling's happiness. Still the girl never complained, but bore her burden in proud silence.

One night Margaret was at a ball given by an intimate friend. She had danced a great deal, and being very tired sat down near an open window; a heavy curtain entirely concealed her. Two gentlemen were standing near and she could hear their conversation distinctly.

"So John Graham is bankrupt. I am very sorry to hear it; he is a most honorable fellow, said one.

"Yes," answered the other; "I saw him last week; he looks wretchedly. You know he married Miss Alleyne, a pretty little doll without an idea, and what is worse, without a heart; now she has deserted him in his adversity. It is rather hard when a man's own wife will not aid him to bear his trouble."

Margaret's heart gave a great bound. How she had misjudged him! How true and tender he was! He was alone and in trouble; surely her place was at his side. Then, heedless of comments, she left her hiding place.

The next day John Graham's stately mansion was to be sold. He had taken great pride in his home; a thousand tender associations were connected with every room. Now, with a heavy heart, he wandered through the deserted apartments. Here was Margaret's piano; the harp he had given her; the pictures and statutes they had chosen together; every article appeared like an old friend. Then a feeling of intense desolation crept over him—he was so utterly lonely. The strong spirit was almost crushed. He threw himself upon the bed and wept like a child. A quiet step upon the stairs, a rustle of silken robes, a glad cry, then clinging arms were twined about his neck, a soft cheek was pressed to his, tangled golden curls mingled with his dark locks. Was it a dream? He pressed her close to make sure of the reality, and kissed her with such passionate fervor that Margaret wept for joy.

"Margaret, my wife—Margaret!" he sobbed.

"Oh, John, how cruel you were to send me away! I'll never leave you again, darling."

When they both had regained calmness, John Graham explained to his wife that the next day the house was to be sold—he could not take her into lodgings—perhaps she had better return to her mother. But Margaret firmly refused.

"Any place that is good enough for you John, is good enough for me. My place is with you. I can assist you more than you think," she said.

Then Margaret commenced the battle of life in earnest. It is not easy to turn from a life of pleasure and luxury to one of comparative poverty. Margaret at first did not find her path strewn with roses; there were difficulties to be encountered; slights to be endured, ease to be sacrificed; but she had a brave heart, and love had changed the gay, careless girl into the tender, self-sacrificing woman. She became her husband's closest friend, his best adviser, the sympathizing confidant of all his plans, ever ready to cheer in moments of depression—the first to rejoice in his success.

John Graham is a wealthy man again now; success has crowned his efforts; but he ever blesses the adversity which taught him to know the real value of his wife.

So Margaret found her mission as a devoted wife and mother, much to her mother's amazement; and John Graham found he had married not a pretty butterfly of fashion, but an earnest, loving woman.

WHERE HE CAME FROM.—As the train stopped for ten minutes, and that individual who goes along tapping the wheels with his hammer was passing rapidly by the smoking car, one of the windows was hoisted and a torrent of tobacco spit was ejected which completely deluged him. The machinist paused for a moment, and, wiping some of the streams from his person said to the offender:

"Mister, what part of the country did you come from?"

"Me!" said the spitter, puckering his lips for another expectoration, "I come from Kansas."

"I thought so," said the machinist, "for if you had lived in Massachusetts or Connecticut they would have had a water wheel in your mouth long ago."

The advantage of having a dress reform woman for a wife—Time, midnight; scene a bed chamber; two pair of pants hanging over a chair; enter the bloody minded burglar; sees pants. "Aha! curse on 'em! one man I would crave; two I will not face." Exit burglar in alarm; burglar deceived; only one man in bed; other pants belong to wife.

The Prince of Wales, en route for home arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday.

The Fair Sex.

During the year 1875 there were in St. Petersburg 171 women studying medicine, of whom 102 are described as "belonging to the nobility." Fifty-three were graduated during the year.

Polly Ryan is probably the only centennarian in Berne. She lives on her farm near the old Baptist church, on the west mountain, and according to tradition is now near 104 years old, having been born in Danbury, Conn., in 1772.

The London "World," in a biographical sketch of George Eliot, says: "So thoroughly does she think out her books even to the structure of her sentences, before she commences to write them, that unlike Dickens, though like Thackeray, her manuscript displays scarcely an erasure or a blot. Both of those characteristics are nothing more than we might expect to find in a writer to whom authorship is charged with the same responsibilities as existence."

For circulating false reports as to her solvency and the quality of her butter, a boarder at Vallejo, Cal., received a public cowhiding at the hands of his landlady.

An Illinois girl wrote to the School Commissioners of Chicago that she "had bin out of employment for a yeare and wud teech for $10 a month and bord round."

The United States contained in 1870 a female population of 13,970,079. Of this number 867,354 were domestic servants, 97,267 seamstresses, 99,480 dressmakers and milliners, 94,047 teachers, 64,388 factory hands, 25,609 washerwomen. A number are set down in the census as nurses and boarding-house keepers—making 1,439,320, or a little over one-tenth, "self-supporting" women.

The Pall Mall "Gazette" compares an American girl to the wind, because she goeth where she listeth; but every man knoweth whence she cometh. She arouses the hostility of English matrons the moment she sets foot on British soil. Few of them are aware that she has been purposely trained to self-reliance and self-assertion, like her brothers from infancy. Such a training shows itself in her manner, which grates as harshly on English feelings as her voice too often does on British ears.

An Enterprise of John Jacob Astor's.

In the year 1809, Jacob Astor founded the American Fur Company, the better to enable him to carry out his designs of extending the trade into the interior, and competing with the British Northwest Fur Company and Hudson Bay Company. The outposts of this new company stretched into new and hitherto untrodden fields, draining a country stocked with beaver, otter, and buffalo. Having now, at the age of forty-six, acquired a fortune sufficiently large to satisfy the ambition of most men, he conceived a bolder enterprise than any he had yet undertaken, which was no other than to attempt to control the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. To this end, the first post, Astoria, was established in 1810, at the mouth of the Columbia River, by a party of sixty men under the command of Mr. W. P. Hunt. Commodities for the supply of this settlement were to be conveyed in ships from New York, which were likewise to be freighted with various articles of merchandise, which were to be exchanged for furs at the Russian settlements further north. These, in turn, were to be exported to Canton, at that time a good market for furs, and exchanged for China goods, silks, teas, etc., etc. Meanwhile the war with Great Britain broke out. The "Tonquin," the first, and the "Lark," the third vessel dispatched to Astoria, were lost. This stupendous project of Mr. Astor's appears to have been attended with disaster throughout. The fort at Astori was captured, and just at the close of the war, as it was about to be restored, it was sold to the agents of the Northwest Fur Company, through the treachery of one of his partners, a Scotchman named McDougal. When the news of the capture of Astoria reached Mr. Astor, he said, with a cheerful smile, "I am ruined!"

DRESS CAREFULLY AT HOME.—The editor of *Appleton's Journal* has no patience with women who are slovenly at home:

"Many women have little idea of how greatly they shock the tastes and really endanger the affections of their husbands by their unseemly domestic apparel. There is not a man of sense and refined feeling anywhere who would not prefer some simple adornment for his wife in the morning, to any extreme of splendor at the evening ball. Let a woman, by all means, dress brilliantly on those occasions that render it proper; we have no desire to abridge her privileges nor battle her instincts in this particular; but we claim that it is as important for her, if she values her household serenity, that she should give equal heed to ordinary domestic attire. The female who goes about the house untidily dressed has no right to the title of woman. She is without those marks and indications by which she can be classified.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *alias facias levari* ur *mortgage* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE in the COURT ROOM in the CITY OF LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON COUNTY, PA., on

FRIDAY, THE 5th DAY OF MAY, 1876.

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

An equal undivided moiety or half part of six certain tracts of land situate in the counties of Centre and Clinton and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: One surveyed on a warrant to Caldwalader Evans; one other to Peter DeHaven; one other to Josiah Davis; one other to Josiah Longstreth; one other to Caleb Louris, all of which said warrants are dated on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1793, and each containing 415 acres, and one other tract surveyed on warrant to Henry Donnell, containing 285 acres.

ALSO.

Three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate, lying and being in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., one thereof containing 433 acres, more or less, surveyed on warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James T. Hale; one other thereof for the same number of acres, namely, 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant granted to Samuel Linn; one other thereof, containing the same number of acres, namely 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant to James McManus, all of which tracts of land adjoin each other, and are situated on and near the waters of Beech Creek, in the township and county aforesaid, excepting and reserving out of the last three tracts fifty acres heretofore agreed to be sold to Jonathan Walker by Peter M. Hoverd, a former owner of said premises, —this reservation not to include the timber trees growing and being upon said fifty acres on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1861, with the right to enter and cut the same.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Beech Creek township and Clinton county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak on the bank of Beech Creek; thence north 62 degrees, east 10 perches to a stone; thence south 41¾ degrees, east 45 perches to a post; thence north 83¾ degrees west, 7 perches and 10 links to a water birch; thence south 7¾ degrees, west 10 perches and 9 links to a post; thence south 49 degrees, west 10 perches and 1 links to a post; thence north 75 degrees, west 7 perches and 5 links to a post; thence north 10 degrees, west 7 perches and 3 links to a ban wood; thence north 2¾ degrees, west 7 perches and 12 links to a hemlock; thence north 8 1-2 degrees, east 8 perches and 10 links to a post; thence north 24 1-2 degrees, west 15 perches and 14 links to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 104 perches net, together with the right of damming the said Beech Creek, in accordance with a certain article of agreement, as follows, to wit: The privilege of damming the creek so as to obtain all the head to the upper line of Hugh Shaw's farm, upon which he now lives or lately lived, and using all the power to be thus obtained; also the privilege purchased from White & Quigley by articles of agreement bearing date the 4th day of June, A. D. 1851, to wit: The right to raise the water at the line between the said White & Quigley and the said Shaw to the height of 15 inches, and all the rights and privileges attached to, around or connected with the mes suage and saw mill.

ALSO,

Another tract or piece of land situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, described as follows: Commencing at a white oak: thence north 62 1-2 degrees, east 10 perches to a pile of stones adjoining lands of Hugh Shaw; thence north 41 west 38 4-10 perches to a stone adjoining land of Daniel Kunes; thence south 75 degrees, west 3 perches adjoining land of White & Quigley; thence along the bank of Beech Creek by the several courses of said stream to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 150 perches nett.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, bounded and described as follows, to wit; Beginning at a hickory on the bank of said Eagle creek; thence by land of S. Cook, north 62 1-2 degrees, east 16 perches to a post; north 55 degrees, east 42 perches to a post; north 21-2 degrees, east 12 perches to a post; north 75 degrees, west 8 3-10 perches to a post; north 59 degrees, west 7 perches to a post; south 61 degrees, west 55 1-10 perches to a post; north 79 degrees, west 7 perches to a post; north 41 degrees, west 31 perches to a post; north 21 degrees, west 6 perches to a post; north 49 degrees, west 14 perches to a post; south 59 degrees, west 1 1-2 perches to a post; and south 1½ degrees, east 103 8-10 perches to a hickory, the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 108 perches, &c.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tenement and tract of land situate in the said Beech Creek township, in Clinton county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a post; thence by land of Quigley & Wagoner; south 40 degrees, east 155 perches to Beech Creek; thence down the said creek north 75 degrees, east 58 perches; thence north 42 degrees, east in the middle of the great road leading to Quigleys mill and through a field 166 perches to a post; thence by land of Solomon Sprout, south 75 degrees, west 2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 45 acres, 156 perches and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO

All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the middle of Beech Creek at the line of land of Nedernds and Hugh Shaw's heirs, thence north 80 degrees, east to a stone corner on the line of other land conveyed to Charles S. Riley, Samuel Saylor, Israel L. Day and Lewis A. Buckley, thence by the same north 40 degrees west 66 7-10 perches to a post; a corner of S. Strong's land, south 10 degrees, west 14 4-10 perches to a corner, south 11 1-2 degrees, west 11 perches to a post, south 75 degrees, west 28 perches, or thereabouts, to the middle of Beech Creek and down the said creek, the several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres 149 perches, be the same more or less on which is erected a frame tenant house, two stories high.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, in the county of Centre, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the left bank of Beech Creek, thence along the surveys in right of Lieutenant Wiggins and Captain Piper south 40 degrees, east 18 perches to a post, thence south 78 1-2 degrees, west 26 perches to a hickory, thence south 26 degrees, west 11 6-10 perches to a chestnut, thence north 84 degrees, west 19 perches to a locust, north 38 1-2 degrees, west 12 6-10 perches to a locust, thence north 29 degrees, west 7 perches to a linden, thence north 8 degrees, west 12 1-2 perches to a hickory, north 1-2 degree, west 29 3-10 perches to a poplar, north 8 degrees, west 26 2-10 perches to a post, north 94 degrees, east 56 perches to a stone, thence down the left bank of Beech Creek and by the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing 24 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less.

ALSO,

All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Centre and Clinton counties, and State aforesaid, one thereof situated on both sides of Beech Creek, on which is erected a double saw mill and dam, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence by land of Samuel Linn north 42 degrees, west 10 perches to a post, thence north 87 1-2 degrees, west 15 perches to a dead oak on the guard bank, thence south 48 degrees, west about 12 perches to a post at the water's edge, thence down the creek south 40 degrees, east 47 perches to a post, thence south 47 degrees west 25 perches to a post, thence south 41 degrees, east 57 8-10 perches to an elm on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence down the said creek to the place of beginning, and containing 27 acres 156 perches and allowance, be the same more or less, upon which are erected a large steam saw mill with three gangs, one large circular mill, lath mill and two planing machines, &c. &c.; also a large frame boarding house two stories high; also, a frame store room, one and a half stories high, 100 feet by 25, with office attached; also, a frame tenant house two stories high; also, a frame tenant house, one story high; also, a frame house, one story high; also, a double tenant house, two stories high; also, a frame house one and a half stories high; also a double frame tenant house, two stories high; also, a double frame tenant house, two stories high; together with the water privileges of erecting and repairing the dams so as to have the same head as used by said mill and dam, by William Parsons, the former owner of said premises, who built said mill and dam.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand (as conveyed to the said Buckley, Saylor & Day by James A. Clay and wife, by Indenture hereinafter recited) of, in to or out of the following described tracts of land situated in Snow Shoe township and Centre county aforesaid, described as follows to wit: One thereof, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to "Joseph Morris," containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moore Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Rebecca Waen, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Alexander Greaves, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to George Eddy, containing 415 acres of land, and one other thereof, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Parker, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, claim and demand (conveyed to them as aforesaid) in the following tracts of land, situate in Howard township and Centre county aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: one thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin F. Tallman, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, claim and demand (conveyed to them as aforesaid) of, in and to the following tracts of lands situate in Snow Shoe an Boggs townships, in Centre county aforesaid, and described as follows to wit: One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abram S. Valentine, bearing date the 21st day of November, A. D., 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by land of Samuel Dalton north 88 1-2 degrees, west 320 perches to a maple, thence by land of Samuel Dotson, north 1 1-2 degrees, east 220 perches to a white oak, thence by land now or late of Moses T. Milliken, south 88 1-2 degrees, east 320 perches to the place of beginning; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moses T. Milliken, bearing date the 21st day o November, A. D., 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones, thence by land of James Macmanus, south 1 1-2 degrees, west 220 perches to a post, thence by lands of A. S. Valentine, north 88 1-2 degrees, west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by lands of George Dalton, north 1 1-2 degrees, east 220 perches to a post, thence by land of Frederick Dalton, south 88 1-2 degrees, east 320 perches to the place of beginning; and

ALSO,

The one undivided half part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1853, the whole tract containing 409 acres and 73 perches of land and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones by pointers, thence by land in right of James T. Hale, Esq., west 320 perches to stones, thence north 217 perches to a post, thence by land in right of Mary M. Wharton, east 320 perches to a white oak, thence by land in right of Samuel W. Fisher, south 217 perches to the place of beginning. [Being the same premises which the said Joseph A. Clay and wife by Indenture bearing date the 31st day of July, A. D., 1861, and intended to be recorded, granted and conveyed unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day in fee.]

ALSO.

The undivided one-third part of a certain tract of land (unseated) situate in Snow Shoe township, in the county of Centre, containing in all 136 acres and 17 perches and allowance, [being the same premises which inter alia are described in a Deed of Partition between Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall and Johnston Hall, dated the 8th day of April, A. D., 1859, and conveyed to Evan D. Ashton by Jesse Hall, administrator of Johnston Hall, deceased, by Indenture bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1860, and recorded in Centre county, and the said Evan D. Ashton and wife by Indenture bearing date the 19th day of July, A. D., 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, &c., in the said county of Centre, in Miscellaneous Book "B" pp 720, &c., granted and conveyed the same unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Savior and Israel L. Day in fee.]

ALSO,

The undevided one-third part of a certain tract of unseated land in Snow Shoe township, and county of Centre, containing in all 138 acres and 92 2-3 perches, [Being one of the pieces of land described in the Deed of partition between Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall and Johnston Hall, bearing date the 8th day of April, A. D., 1859, and conveyed to John S. Mason by Jesse Hall, administrator of Johnston Hall, deceased, by indenture, bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1860, and duly recorded, and the said John S. Mason and wife by indenture, bearing date the 20th day of July A. D., 1861, and recorded in Centre county, Miscellaneous Book "2," pp 721, &c granted and conveyed the same unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, in fee.]

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of, in and to the undivided moiety of a certain tract of unseated land situated in Howard and Snow Shoe townships, in the said county of Centre, surveyed on the 22d day of November, A. D., 1853, in pursuance of a warrant granted to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1853; and

ALSO

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Beech Creek township, in the county of Clinton aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Salmon Strong, north 74 degrees, east 77 perches to a post, thence by lands of John T. Pearce, south 40 degrees, east 188 perches to a post, thence along Beech Creek north 86 degrees, west 45 perches to a post by a stump, thence continuing along the said creek north 70 degrees, west 27 perches to a stump near the abutment of a bridge, thence along the said creek south 65 1-2 degrees, west 29 perches to a post, thence by lands of Buckley, Saylor & Co., north 41 degrees, west 103 1-2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 74 acres and 29 perches net measure, upon which are erected a large frame dwelling house, two stories high; also, a frame dwelling house, two stories high.

All of which lands as heretofore particularly mentioned and described as lying and being in the said counties of Centre and Clinton are included in the inquisition returned with the Levari Facias issued in said case, which inquisition was approved by the Court and which authorized the Sheriff of the said county of Clinton, to sell all said above mentioned and described lands, including all of the same which are in the said county of Centre as well as those which are in the said county of Clinton.

Excepting and reserving the following described tract or piece of land, viz: All that certain house and lot or piece of land in the Borough of Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner on the east side of Mill street, being the northwest corner, thence joining lots of Day & Saylor, north 46 degrees, east 119-10 perches to a post in the centre of a twelve feet wide alley, thence along the centre of the said alley south 49 1-2 degrees, west 21 5-10 perches to a stone corner on Mill street, thence along the east side of the said street north 41 1-2 degrees, west 113-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and ninety-nine perches, more or less, and the same having been released from said mortgage by Henry Croskey, Executor, &c., of Friend Whitcock, deceased, to Sarah Amanda Miller, dated the 16th day of June, A. D., 1875, and recorded in said county of Clinton, in Mortgage Book "G," pp 92 and 93.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis A. Buckley, deceased, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, late trading under the name and firm of Buckley, Saylor & Co., defendants.

Terms: Cash. No deed will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN CANFOR,
Lock Haven, } Sheriff of Clinton County.
April 1, 1876. } v6n15-14

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York			9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia		12, 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore		1. 2 p. m
" "	Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't		8.50 p. m
" "	Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" "	Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore		2.00 p. m
" "	Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport		8.30 a. m
" "	Lock Haven		9.45 a. m
" "	Renovo		11.40 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves Philada			7.20 a. m
" "	Baltimore		7.20 a. m
" "	Harrisb'g		10.45 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't		2.20 p. m
" "	Lock Haven		5.30 p. m
" "	Renovo		4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Philada			8.00 a. m
" "	Baltimore		8.30 a. m
" "	Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" "	Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			6.40 a. m
" "	Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g		11.55 a. m
" "	Baltimore		6.15 p. m
" "	Philadelphia		4.20 p. m
" "	New York		7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte			8.10 a.
" "	Renovo		9.40 a. m
" "	Lock Haven		10 25 a m
" "	Williamsport		11.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg		3.00 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6.20 p
" "	New York		9.15 p. m
" "	Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte		8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo		8.25 p. m
" "	Lock Haven		9.45 p. m
" "	Williamsp't		10.55 p. m
" arr. at	Harrisburg		2.30 a. m
" "	Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" "	Philadelphia		7.00 a. m
" "	New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" "	Baltimore		7.35 a m
" "	Philadelphia		7.53 a m
" "	New York		10.23 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 5.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. for Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Imporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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BROCK ERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

BLANCHARD. E. M. BLANCHARD

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. U. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

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A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

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DRUGGIST.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

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BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v6n12-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates

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If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR: Long ago (Acts 15: 1) "Certain men which came down from Judea taught the brethren, and said: "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses ye cannot be saved." So now, it seems, certain men are disposed to teach, "Except ye be baptized ye cannot be saved." Such seems to be the spirit of the article "published by request" in your paper of April 5th, 1876, headed "Christ or Moody—Which?" Mr. Moody is able to defend himself against the charge of reckless "opposition to the plain teachings of the word of God," which is made by Mr. Lobinger. What we would notice is the covert way Mr. L. takes of introducing his gospel of "much water." Mr. Moody says nothing (so far as this article shows) as to the mode of baptism. If his exclamations, "Nor will being baptized save you," "You cannot be baptized into the Kingdom of God," were intended to disparage the ordinance of baptism, it should rouse the opposition of all Christians; but it only rouses one who is evidently an advocate of dipping as the only mode of baptism taught by our Lord and his Apostles, and this must be the view of those who requested the re-publication of Mr. L.'s article. Mr. L. says in Paul's expression, "Buried with him by baptism," he unquestionably refers to the practice of the Apostles and early Christians in "getting a bucket of water and going up and down the streets, and saving men in that way." This quotation unveils the spirit of Mr. L. and the purport of his attack on Mr. Moody; i. e. to hold up to scorn the scriptural mode of administering baptism by pouring or sprinkling. Can Mr. L. be ignorant of the fact that the great majority af Christians do question whether Paul had any reference to mode in the text just quoted? Such an interpretation is a stretch of the imagination, and obscures the spirit of the text and its whole connection. Neither that text nor any other quoted by Mr. L. proves that dipping was the mode of baptism "practiced by the Apostles and the early Christians." Let us examine them briefly.

1. Mark 16. 16: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." This text does not teach any mode. It is the statement of a fact; it is not even a command, and the last clause proves that it is the believing, and not the baptizing, that is essential.

2. John 3. 3: (it should be the 5th): "Except a man be born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." This has no reference to the mode. It points out no particular mode.

3. Rom. 6. 3d and 4th: "Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ, were baptized into his death?" *i. e.* were simply represented by him in his death; and verse 4th, "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death." This is the same as verse 3; *i. e.* those who are "baptized into Jesus Christ," and are true believers, are publicly recognized as His, and have all the benefits that Christ has secured for His people. He died to satisfy justice for them, and believers in Him are so closely united with Him that they are virtually and legally buried with Him. The law has no power to condemn them, for His death and burial are, in the eye of the law, their death and burial. This passage teaches the vicarious nature of Christ's death, but teaches nothing of mode. Even the mode of His burial will not sustain dipping, for he was not *put down*, but carried horizontally into a tomb cut in a rock. To make this teach that dipping is the mode, is at variance, both with the context and the mode of Christ's actual burial. It teaches nothing of the mode.

4. Matt. 3. 15: "For thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." What is the meaning of this passage? "That is to comply with all the legal ceremonial requirements." This was the legal ceremony of induction into the priest's office. Our Lord was now at the age of the priests at their entrance into office; *i. e.* thirty years (Num. 4. 3). He is called (Heb. 3. 1) "the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus." The reference is plainly to the Jewish High Priests, and how was he set apart to His office? Lev. 8 12: "And he poured the anointing oil on Aaron's head." This was one part of the legal ceremonial requirement; it was a type of the anointing "with the Holy Ghost." (Acts 10: 38.) This part was fulfilled in this. "The Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon him." (Math. 3. 16) In Lev. 8. 30 we have the remaining part of the high priest's consecration, viz: "And Moses took off the anointing oil, and of the blood, and sprinkled it upon Aaron and upon his garments." So pouring and sprinkling were the "legal ceremonial requirements," and thus our Lord was publicly set apart to his office. John understood this, for he was also a priest, and was doubtless so set apart (i. e. by pouring or sprinkling himself) The mode here taught of our Lord's baptism was by having the Holy Ghost rest upon him, fulfilling the type, and by John applying the water in a like mode; and in John 1. 33 we read, "But he that sent me to baptize with (not in) water, the same said unto me, upon whom thou shall see the Spirit descending and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost" So God sent John to baptize with (not in) water.

5. Math. 3. 16: "And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water." "Out of the water;" literally, "ascended from the water." It is "ano"—as used in Luke 2. 4: "Joseph went up from Galilee," and Acts 25. 1 There is no proof in this of Christ's having gone under the water. He went up from it after he was baptized. The baptism itself was not the going up from the water; it was administered by John at the water's edge, in the way the high priest was set apart; and such also is the case of Philip and the Eunuch. Acts 8. 38: "And they went down both into the water, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptized him." This took place after they both went down. So the going down is not the baptising, v. 39: "And when they were come up out of the water;" i. e. came back to the chariot. The "e. k." with a verb of motion, signifies in many cases, "e. g." John 13. 4: "And He riseth from (e. k.) supper," not out of supper. John 1. 33: "Therefore am I come baptizing with water." The water is the instrument, not the object. It comes upon the recipient, not he upon it.

6. John 3. 23: "And John was baptizing in Enon"—"Enon" means "the fountains of on." Enon are little springs gushing out, whose waters are soon absorbed in the sand. "Much water; literally, "Many streams." This does not prove that dipping was the mode.

7. Gal. 3. 27: "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ." This says nothing of mode; it expresses union with, and conformaty to Christ, of which baptism was the visible sign.

8. Titus 3. 6: "Which he shed (poured out) on us." The mode indicated here is pouring.

9. "The like figures" (1 Peter, 3. 21); i. e. being in the ark saved the eight souls. So being in Christ saves. No mode taught here.

10. Acts 16. 33: "And he took them the same hour of the night"—and this was in a prison, and at night. This does not prove that the jailer and "His" were dipped.

11. Acts 23. 16: "Arise and be baptized." Here Paul rose up where he was, and was there baptized.

Your's Respectfully,
MILESBURG.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that Boschee's German Syrup has, since introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodburg, N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to go to their druggist, J. Zeller & Son, or F. Potts Green, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. cow.

There are nearly thirty thousand miners on a strike in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1876.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Possibly your readers may weary of Centennial items; and, if so, please cry halt, and I will turn my attention to other matters. I imagine, however, that the demand for "news from the Exhibition" is steadily on the increase, hence the great daily papers of New York city have planted their correspondents here to write up the great events. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald* has engaged Bayard Taylor as its Centennial correspondent, and the other journals have letter-writers here scarcely less able, and some are even more versatile.

One of the worst features about the Exhibition is the charge for admission of fifty cents for each person, be he one of the aged Methuselahs who footed it from Kalamazoo, or the toddling youngster of but two winters and one summer. It will take an enterprising man at least ten days to go through the Exhibition and take it all in; thus it requires ten admission stamps, known as fifty cent notes; then, if he has his wife and daughter and the boys, Tom, Bill and John, his bank account will be depleted just $30 for admission fees alone. The fact of the matter is, the American nation ought to have made this Exhibition "free to all," under proper regulations; but, as this will not be done, then the press of the country ought to insist upon the admission being reduced to twenty-five cents.

The specimens of ceramic art to be exhibited by English contributors have been unpacked. They are very artistic and exceedingly beautiful.

In the main building, east of the Sweden, north of the central nave and directly opposite to Egypt, New South Wales, a province of Australia is fitting up exhibits which deserve a notice. The first thing which strikes the eye of the visitor will be a trophy of coal, from the bituminous fields of the province, which lies south of Queensland. The trophy, which is about twenty-five feet high, is arranged in a pyramidal form, and is intended to show, by specimens of coal, the formation and development of the material which geologists say was the result of a grand convulsion which took place since the creation some time, but just exactly when, they fail to tell. The specimens of coal, all of the bituminous or gas coal kind, are arranged according to the districts from which they come, four in number, with a central column, which is something like the anthracite of Pennsylvania, but is rather softer.

The blocks of coal from the veins are about a foot and a half square, and are arranged on shelving gradually diminishing as they get toward the trophy. The districts represented in the pyramid are the Hunter river coal fields, Western, Southern and Newcastle. From the Hunter river district there are blocks from the Anvil Creek, Greta, Stony Creek and Red Creek; from the Western, coal is sent by the collieries at Bowenfells, Lithgow Valley, Eskbank, Vale of Clwydd, Blackman's Flat, Wallerawang and New South Wales, Shale county.

In the Newcastle district, contributions come from Waratha, Lambton, New Lambton, Newcastle, Miami, Dudley, Victoria, Tomago and Four-mile creek collieries.

In the Southern fields the mines represented are Bulio, Osborne, Mount Pleasant, Coal Cliff, Mount Kembla and Breton & Robinson.

The coal fields of New South Wales cover an area of 24,840 square miles, near the centre of the province, and run in four principal seams.

The mining is easy; as a general rule the method used being the tunnel mining straight into the seams from the side of the hills. This is on the south-east coast, but in the other districts shaft mining is required, but never do the shafts sink more than one hundred and thirty feet. There are several shafts near Newcastle which are about that depth. The shipping point for this carbonaceous formation is at the capitol Sidney, which is pronounced to be one of the finest harbors in the world, and situated on the very verge of the immense coal basins of the province.

Up to 1874, from the area of over 24,000 square miles, there were extracted 12,387,279 tons of coal, valued at £6,655,328, and in 1874 there was produced 1,304,567 tons, at an average cost for raising of 3s to 5s per ton.

The loading capabilities at Sydney are said to be, with the steam cranes, 12,000 tons daily. The diamond fields, wool growing, savage life, etc., will also be illustrated, but space will not allow description at this time.

The memorial lamp, to be erected by the State of California, will cost $5,000. The pedestal will represent one of the mammoth California trees, around the base of which is piled gold quartz. A grape vine twists itself about the trunk, with fruit and leaves in relief. An irregulary-shaped plinth supports the figure of a miner holding in his hand a cluster of star lamps, the pendants and branches being decorated with California fruits. On the pedestal will be the seal of the State, in high relief, and medallion portraits of distinguished Californians. The height of the pedestal, with figure, is thirteen feet, and with the cluster of lamps, seventeen feet. The whole is to be of bronze, and the cost will be met by individual subscriptions and volunteer entertainments.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has directed the following works of herself and members of the family, to be forwarded to the Exhibition:

Twenty-six etchings, by Her Majesty; two table napkins spun by the Queen; a banner screen embroidered by Her Royal Highness, Princess Beatrice; a table-cloth, embroidered by the Princess Louise, of Hesse, and Princess Christian, of Schleswig Holstein; and four drawings of flowers by Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

The arrangements of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transportation of passengers to the Centennial are stupendous in their character. Some idea of their vastness will be gleaned from the fact that every three minutes during the day, and for a considerable part of the night, a train will enter the depot opposite the main entrance.

The trains that will unload their passengers at that point will be those arriving over the Pennsylvania Central and all its auxiliaries, the North Pennsylvania, the new road just opened to New York, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, together with the lines that will run regularly from the lower portion of the city by the way of Washington street.

With such facilities all apprehensions in regard to the ability of this great road to accomodate all possible demands for the transportation of passengers may be dismissed. The Reading road will also do its part, the arrangements being nearly complete.

The only thing yet to be arranged is the fare, and unless Col. Scott will carry passengers to and from the Exhibition upon as liberal terms as people are carried to county fairs, or State Exhibitions, he must expect a justly indignant people will bitterly oppose Congressional aid to all his railroad schemes.

POLITICAL.

Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Sam. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican* and Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, have had a lengthy interview in this city, concerning the nomination for President, and the result is these three gentlemen with Whitelaw Reid, of the New York "Tribune," "Dick" Smith, of the Cincinnati "Gazette," Carl Schurz, and William Curtis, of "Harper's Weekly," William Cullen Bryant, and others have invited a conference of all those opposed to corruption in both political parties to meet in Philadelphia, May 15th.

These managers intend to make this conference the prelude to a great mass convention in our city, on July the 4th, to wind up with a mass meeting in Independence Hall.

They argue that there will be more people in our city on that day than ever assembled in any city on this continent, and that the opportunity given them will never be repeated.

Carl Schurz was one to suggest the time and the place. Sam. Bowles would rather have had Springfield. Halstead didn't want it in Cincinnati, as he has not forgotten the other third party convention held there. Already friends of the movement are at work in our city making the necessary preparations. This convention will be run by what is knows as the "high-toned newspaper syndicate."

Whether all these gentlemen, and the many who will attend the fourt of July "wind up," can agree upon a ticket, is a problem difficult of solution.

Bowles wants Charles Francis Adams for President, and Hayes for Vice-President. Halestad wants Bristow, of Kentucky, and Curtis, of New York, for his ticket. McClure prefers Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Henderson, of Missouri, for Vice-President, as his choice; Whitelaw Reid wants it Blaine and Bristow, while Deacon Smith is for Hayes and Bristow. Curtis and Schurz are for any first-class ticket, but admit that the last named, or McClures choice would be the most available.

As these gentlemen are all Republicans, and purpose supporting the Cincinnati candidates, if they be anybody but Blaine, Morton or Conkling, my advice is for them all to attend the Cincinnati Convention in the interest of a comprise ticket like that of McClure's choice, or that of Hayes and Bristow.

J. W. F.

[Correspondent of Village Record.]

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 17, 1876.

The House committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery in connection with the boom bill has examined all the members of the lower branch of the legislature who were physically able to make their appearance. The committee has prosecuted its labors earnestly, and endeavored to get all the possible information concerning the means used to influence votes by the friends and opponents of the bill. Sufficient testimony has been elicited, if any credence can be placed in the statements of the cloud of witnesses examined, to show that money was promised by both sides for votes. When the sessions of the committee were public all the evidence showed that all the attempted bribery came from the enemies of the measure, but the testimony given in secret, some of which has since been published at the instance of those who appeared before the committee, indicates that the lumbermen also held out financial inducements to members for their votes. The Journal Clerk of the House, Captain Skinner, appears to be the most deeply involved. He is alleged to have offered $7,500 for fourteen votes for the boom bill, and his accuser is representative Petroff, of Philadelphia. Skinner, who testified before the committee, states that he admitted having offered the money, but that he had no intention of paying it over, his object being more particularly to have the men whom he proposed to purchase consider the proposition and consent to a postponement of the bill, with a view to a more definite agreement, until there was a fuller attendance of members, which appeared to be necessary to pass the measure. Skinner and Petroff met on the Monday preceding the Tuesday on which the bill came up for consideration on its final passage. The Journal Clerk says the prospect for the lumbermen was not very rosy because of the effective work done by the Herdicites, and the unavoidable absence of a number of friends of the bill. The necessity of delay suggested itself, and he entered into sham negotiations for the purpose of accomplishing that object. The evidence of Douglass, who at first refused to testify before the committee, but who has since done so, shows that he had no idea that Skinner would carry out his promise, that the negotiations were a "blind." He corroberated Skinner in other respects. He further declared that Col. Embick, secretary of the lumbermen's exchange, had offered him $300 for his vote for the bill. Petroff's testimony is very damaging to the journal clerk, going into minute details of the negotiations for the purchase of votes, and showing deep earnestness on the part of Skinner to close the bargain. As he presented the case to the committee scarcely a loop hole of escape was left the "go-between." The dilemma in which Skinner has placed himself by his rash action has caused much regret among Republicans and Democrats, with whom he has been a favorite. He was very popular, and performed his clerical duties with marked acceptability. It is hoped that he may be able to remove the suspicion of guilt which his indiscreet zeal for the boom bill has thrown about his actions. The Sergeant at-arms and his assistant have failed to secure either Herdic or Embick, both of whom have not been seen in the State for two weeks. They could shed much light on the dark transaction if they were disposed to unbosom themselves. Neither of them evidently feels safe in making his appearance, and they will doubtless remain away until the adjournment of the legislature. There are many members who would rather be debarred from looking on the benignant faces of the fugitives than have them appear before the investigators at this time and give an untarnished story of their financial movements. It is generally believed that if the whole truth were known that dozens of legislators would stand convicted of either taking bribes or having made arrangements to accept them. The House committee has examined about 230 witnesses, and will probably be ready to report to the legislature on Thursday and Friday of this week. The senate committee of investigation held several sessions last week, confining its examinations to persons suspected of knowing something about the alleged bribery. On Friday, Lynott, Democrat, an unprincipled member from Luzerne county, testified that after he had voted for the boom bill on second reading, ex-Senator Beck, Col. Embick's father-in-law, warmly commended his action and handed him a package containing $300. This gift seems to have aroused the virtuous indignation of the incorruptible lagislator, for on the final passage of the bill he ranged himself with the immaculate crew of dodgers. Mr. Beck testified before the House committee early last week that he knew of no money having been used to influence the passage of the boom bill, and Lynott's testimony he pronounced as absolutely false. If the black sheep in the Luzerne delegation gets any money from the lumbermen, the inference deducible from his course after second reading is that he received a larger sum from the other side. His evidence is generally discredited. The main object of the Senate committee is to ascertain whether any fraud was perpetrated in the passage of the boom bill. If the testimony should establish such a fact, the President *pro tem* will be requested to withhold his signature, should the House (where the bill now is) return it to the Senate.

The Democrats of the Senate and House have determined in caucus to adjourn on the fifth of May, and their action having been notified in both branches, the Senate rescinded its resolution not to consider House bills after the first of April, and the dead lock is broken and legislation is progressing smoothly. As the Senate cleared its calender a few weeks ago, and had determined not to take up House bills until that body fixed a day for final adjournment, they held but four sessions last week and did very little business. The House did a large amount of work, having held two sessions of three hours length, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. A disposition prevailed to work, and the result is shown in the havoc made of the calendar. In one day 239 bills passed first reading. On Thursday and Friday about 100 bills were passed second reading, between 50 and 60 of which were of a local character. The current week will be devoted almost wholly to the consideration of bills on final passage.

Among the bills defeated last week was that for the creation of new counties. As the bill had been amended to suit the people of Luzerne county alone, those who wanted to form an additional county out of Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, and Sullivan, and one out of Crawford, Venango, and Mercer, voted against the measure. As

defeated the bill provided that no new county could be created with less than 47,000 inhabitants, or the population of no old county reduced below that amount. Three-fifths of the electors of the territory proposed to be detached were to decide the division. In the disposal of this question the House has removed a stumbling block to legislation.

The only spirited discussion in the House last week was on a proposition to recall the boom bill from the Senate, and on proposed amendments to the bill appropriating $42,000 to the Philadelphia House of Refuge. Mr. Wolfe earnestly opposed the return of the boom bill, as the action would be an implied admission that fraud had been committed in its passage, which the slow public testimony did not bear out—that if any corrupt means were used it was by the enemies of the bill. There being a general disposition among its supporters to get the bill back to the House, a resolution recalling it, Mr. Wolfe yielded to the popular demand. On the House of Refuge bill, Col. Smith, of your county, forcibly maintained that to insist on the amendments would jeopardize the appropriation. He insisted that the institution should be sustained, as it kept a large number of people from our penitentiaries and prisons. The Democrats generally favored the amendments (which are embodied in the recommendations of a majority of the committee which investigated the House of Refuge), while the Republicans opposed them. The majority report is signed by four Democrats, and the minority report (which has also been presented in the House) by three Republicans. The bill was postponed for the present.

Last week another member of the legislature died, S. P. Ryan, of Columbia county, The mortality of members of the House has been fearful, the death of Mr. Ryan making the eleventh that has taken place since the election in 1874. Several of the deaths are attributed to the bad ventilation of the hall, and a few to dissipation.

READING NOTICES.

The Peruvian Syrup

Vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken-down, cures dyspepsia, liver complaints, dropsy, chronic diarrhœa, boils, nervous affection, chill and fevers, humors, loss of constitutional vigor, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the Peruvian Syrup. One dollar and two dollars per bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Proprietor,
86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

From Jacob Bener, Esq., Druggist,
Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons.

Gents:—Please send me immediately half a gross of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as it is selling rapidly and gives good satisfaction. I have been selling the Balsam for more than twenty years, and have always found it satisfactorily spoken of. I have had a number of customers who have realized incalculable benefit from the use of it in the first stages of consumption. I am never without it in my family, and administer it to any member of it whenever troubled with cough, colds, lung and bronchial affections, and find it a most efficient remedy.

JACOB BENER.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Our readers should not fail to notice the advertisement of Messrs. Hunter & Company, the well known publishers of the popular "Star Spangle Banner" which have appeared, and are appearing weekly in our columns. The "Banner" is the only paper in the world that exposes every swindler, quack, fraud and humbug. Besides it is a splendid family visitor, and its premiums are alone worth twice the price of the paper. Messrs. Hunter & Co., after twenty years of increasing success, stand at the head of their class of dealers. Send them a trial order, or send for catalogues.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for dyspepsia and liver complaint that you know nothing about. You get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now, to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint, with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., we ask you to go to your druggist and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower for ten cents, or a regular size for seventy-five cents, and two doses will relieve you.

Dexter Brothers, the extensive cotton manufacturers of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, have made an assignment.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 26, 1876.

The merchants are stocking up with spring styles of goods, some of whom are leading off with five-cent prints. This sounds like old times, and as soon as they add 5lb sugar to the list their catalogue will be complete, and we shall be quite back to old prices.

WHEAT—The offerings of wheat are very limited, and we hear of no change in the market.

CORN—The supply of corn is still in excess of the demand. There is a great deal in the county not marketable, and farmers should be very particular to offer good quality, to enable them to obtain full prices.

OATS—Oats are in full supply.

RYE—Little or none offering, and not much wanted at present prices.

HAY—There is a full supply of hay. We note some good timothy sold last week at fifteen dollars per ton.

POTATOES—The universal inquiry is, What can you do with potatoes? The answer is that the most persistent efforts have been brought to bear on the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make special rates of freight to Philadelphia, without success. They ask 56 cents per 100 pounds freight, and refuse to take less from this point. Notwithstanding, the same company are freighting them from the interior of the State of New York, at least one hundred miles further, for 25 cents per 60 pounds to Philadelphia, which market, in justice, belongs to the people of Pennsylvania, if it is right to make any discrimination.

The following article from the New York *Bulletin* of Thursday headed "The Potato Business Overdone," is applicable nearer home:

"From the fact that thousands of bushels of potatoes still remain in the hands of Washington county, New York, farmers, and for which they are offered but twelve cents per bushel, the Albany *Argus* thinks 'it is very evident that the farmers of that county must in the future turn their attention to something besides potatoes for their main crop, if they would save their land or expect to realize any profit therefrom. They have made potato raising a specialty for so long a time, and have raised them so extensively, that in many instances they have nearly ruined their farms, and in every instance have injured them. The business is, in fact, overdone, and it will probably be better in the end for the country if potato raising is never again so profitable to the farmer as it used to be.'"

BUTTER—The efforts on the part of those who have started the Market have improved the butter business already, and it is to be hoped that those who make good butter will take it to the dealers there, and sell it for cash. The consumers will also fair better by patronizing the new institution.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 30
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40@ 5
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	40
Lemons, per doz	40

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA 15, April, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	122¾	1.2¾
" 5 20 " '62, M. and N	?	Called
" " " '64, " "	?	Bonds.
" " " '65, " "	118	11[illegible]
" " " '65, J. and J	118¾	119
" " " '67, " "	120¾	121
" " " '68, " "	122¾	122¾
" 10-40 coupon	118	118½
" Pacific 6's, cy	126	126¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	116¾	116¾
" " c 1881	118¼	118¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾
Reading	44	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	19¾	19¾
Lehigh Navigation	48¾	49
" Valley	60¾	60¾
United R. R. of J	137⅞	138
Oil Creek	13½	13¾
Northern Central	34¾	34¾
Central Transportation	47	47¾
Nesquehoning	54	54¾
C. & A., Mortgages 6's '89	1[illegible]	[illegible]

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

AGENTS WANTED FOR "DUST AND FOAM, Or, Journey Toward the Setting Sun." A most fascinating record of sight-seeing on four continents, and dangerous experiences with people of various races. By Hook Brothers. An elegant octavo volume of over 450 pages, beautifully illustrated with over 220 engravings. Send at once for circulars and territory.

M. J. HOWLAND,
v3n16 4t 723 Sansom street, Phila.

FOR HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY

Cork Shavings

are unsurpassed as an article for Beds, Mattresses, &c. They are ten times as durable as husks or straw. Only 8 cents per pound. 40 pounds will fill the largest bed.

For sale by ARMSTRONG BROS. & CO.,
8-17-5t 44 and 46 First ave., Pittsburgh.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address,

894t T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's., Phila.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

New Advertisements.

IT PAYS

any smart man who wishes to make $2,000 a year on a SMALL capital, to commence in our line of business. **Roofing is a Specialty.** There is no one in your county who carries on the business. YOU can learn it in one week by studying our instructions, which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having $100 capital to start with, can purchase enough material to roof *three* ordinary houses. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the regular pay for labor as Roofer, should amount to not less than $200. An expert man could Easily do the work in nine working days. Two persons of small means can join together to advantage—one canvassing while the other attends to the work. Send for our book of instructions (Free if you write at once), and *study* it. Ask for terms. If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal storekeeper in your place, and talk it over with him. He will be glad to furnish the stock and divide the PROFIT with you. We will guarantee the territory to the *first* responsible applicant. Address, **N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO.**, LIMITED, 4 Cedar St., N. Y., and mention. 17-4w

SEND 25c to GEO. P ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 81otf

Agents For best chance in the world to coin money address U. S. SAFETY POCKET CO., Newark, New Jersey. 8174w

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas J. Strait, of Bellefonte, viz: 1 buree, 1 wash-stand, 1 lounge, 1 parlor stove, 1 cooking stove, 1 bed stead, as I have bought the same by bill of sale duly executed, April 18, 1876, and is left with him by loan only subject to my order at any time.

W. A. COX.

Bellefonte, April 18, 1876.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

PIGS WANTED

Any person having two or three pigs for sale, from four to eight weeks old, can find a purchaser by applying at this office.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

Humes' Block, next door to post office.
v3n16-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a Marriage-guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night-Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Phila. 17-4w

SOMETHING NEW For AGENTS. Taylor's Patent Safety Lock and Door Fastener. *Safe Protection Against Burglars.* Every family will buy. Apply to D. L. GUERNSEY, Man't Agent, Concord, N. H. 17-4w

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS TO CASH BUYERS.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

THEY WILL TALK FOR THEMSELVES.

Grocery Department.

Good Green Coffee at 20 cents.
Nice Brown Sugars 10 cents.
Fine Syrups at 75 cents.
Canned Fruits cheaper than ever.
G. A. Salt at $1 50 per sack.

Clothing Department.

Men's Suits, Coat, Pants and Vest for $8 00.
Boy's " " " $5 00.
A first-class suit for twelve to fifteen dollars.

Notion Department.

Men's Half Hose at 5 cents.
Ladies' Hose 3 pairs for 25 cents.
Best Spool Cotton 6 cents.
Childrens' Gum Combs 5 cents.

Dry Goods Department.

Standard Calicoes 5 cents per yard.
Appleton A Muslins 10 cents per yard.
Heavy Cheviot Shirtings 10 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins standard goods 8 cents per yard.
Table Linens cheaper than ever.

Carpets.

From 20 cents per yard and upward.
Good Rag Carpet at 37½ cents per yard.

Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes at $1 25 per pair.
Ladies' Gaiters at $1 25 per pair.
Child's Button Shoes at 50 cents per pair.
Men's Plough Shoes at $1 25 per pair.
Men's Brogans at one dollar per pair.

We offer NO BAITS. All our Goods are sold at prices to compare with above. A Full New Assortment suitable for Spring Purchases just received.

S. & A. LOEB.

New York Store.

THE NEW YORK STORE,

The pioneers of LOW PRICES, will always be ahead. Cheaper than ever! Lower than the Lowest! Have just opened the largest and most varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

ever brought to Bellefonte. They are too busy to enumerate prices. All those who beat any advertise or unadvertised prices. All those who stock of Dry Goods will do well to call and examine our new

H. HERMAN & CO. (New York Store,)

Opposite the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

HAW! HAW! HAW!

Shout all who once see those Kewrious, Kurer, Kwaint, Komic, Klastic Rubber faces. Each one will make 100 different faces, and oh, so funny! Greatest thing ever made. Just the thing for holidays. One will convulse a whole town. 7 kinds; mailed free for only 25 cents, 5 for $1. Send for one and "laugh and grow fat." Wonderful Magic Finger. A mystery indeed! You can stick it through your hat and yet make no hole. 'Tis the wonder of the age. Send for it and have fun forever. Only 25 cents, 5 for $1. Cards of Courtship, Love Making Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, 3 kinds, each in neat cases. These are the best cards ever made and every young person needs them to enjoy these long evenings. 30 cents per pack, 3 for 75 cents. Send for them and have fun with the girls! The Little Flirt or Language of Love will take with the girls. Only 15 cents. Little Fascinator. For every sweetheart or lover. All about courting, cure for love, &c. Only 15 cts. Lover's Telegraph. Needed by every lover. Only 20 cents. All the above are elegantly illustrated. Sent free for price. 100,000 books for sale. Catalogues free. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H. 12-8wcow

Good Books. Everybody needs one or more of the following cheap and really valuable volumes, sent prepaid for price named. "Hunter's Guide and Trapper's Companion," all about Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, Raising Mink, &c., &c., 100 pages, only reliable work, only 25 cents. Tricks and Traps of America, a complete expose of the doings of every Swindler, Quack and Humbug in America. Near 100 pp., contains lists of hundreds of swindlers. It will "post you" and Save You Cash, only 25 cents. The Ventriloquist's Guide, or How to learn Ventriloquism. Full instructions, examples, anecdotes, also how to make the whistle to imitate all birds and beasts, only 25 cents. Art of Training and Breaking Horses, also the Complete Horse Doctor. A large octavo book and the best ever issued, near 100 pp., every farmer needs it, only 25 cents. Art and Etiquette of Making Love. All about it, how to "pop" and everything else. 176 pp., only 20 cents. Magic Made Easy. How to do all tricks in legerdemain, best book on subject, only 20 cents. Secrets of Love. 125 pp., elegant chromo cover, only 50 cents. Any book sent free on receipt of price. Catalogues free. Address all orders to the old established house of HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

1876. Where Now? 1876.

To MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States.

WHAT FOR?

To buy a FARM out of the

OnE MillioN AcreS

of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Strong soils; ready markets; sure crops; good schools; R. R. runs through centre of grant; settlements all along; all kinds of products raised; Plenty of water, timber and building materials; price from 4 to 10 dollars per acre; one fourth down, balance on time.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet full of facts and figures and be convinced. Address

W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
P. R. L. PIERCE, Sec'y Land Dept.
8-7-13 eow

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made applications for license in the Prothonotary's office:

R. P. Shafer.....Tavern.....Howard

AARON WILLIAMS,
v3n15-3t Prothonotary.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 81otf

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Fletcher, late of Howard township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOLTER,
Administrator.
Howard, Pa. 8-14-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Susan Frederick, deceased, late of Gregg township, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GRAMLEY,
Administrator.
Rebersburg, Pa. 8126t

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to sell the real estate of Henry Dunkle, a lunatic, will be sold at auction on the premises on

WEDNESDAY, APL. 26, 1876,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of a certain tract of land situated in the township of Howard, Centre county, Pa and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence along land of Curtins and Hugh Riley and Howard Iron Co, north forty-two and one-half degrees, east one hundred and sixty-nine perches to stones, thence south forty-four and one fourth degrees, east eighty-six perches to a post, thence by land of John Smith, south forty-two and one-half degrees, west one hundred and ninety-six perches to a post, thence north forty-three and one-half degrees, west eighty-six perches to the place of beginning, containing

100 ACRES and allowances.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and balance in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises

JOHN A. DUNKLE,
8-15-3t* Com.

Work for the Unemployed!

THE THISTLE EDITION

of the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

Waverly Novels,

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist."

The books are standard and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best and the price is of the lowest. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing near y 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven months' deliveries (21 volumes,) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt exits, per volume, $1 50; Half Turkey, gilt top, $2 25. For terms, etc., address,

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
s-9-3m 17 Murray street, New York.

New York Store.

NEW YORK STORE,

W PRICES, will always be ahead. Cheaper than ever! est! Have just opened the largest and most varied stock of

DRY GOODS

lefonte. They are too busy to enumerate prices. All those who d or unadvertised prices. All those who nd examine our new stock of Dry Goods

H. HERMAN & CO. (New York Store,)

Opposite the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

New York Store.

NEW YORK STORE,

ways be ahead. Cheaper than ever! ed the largest and most varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

oo busy to enumerate prices, but will rices. All those who desire fair dealing stock of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

H. HERMAN & CO. (New York Store,)

Opposite the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Dauchy & Co

The parties will do all they claim.'—*N. Y. Sun, Jan. 12, 1876.*

$2 06 GROCERIES FREE

Send stamp for particulars. C. F. Ingalls & Co., limited, 60 Duane st., N. Y. "One of the best chances for agents ever offered."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.* "The Groceries are the best."—*New York Witness, Jan. 12, 13 &.*

v3n15-4w

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
v8l5-4t Philadelphia, Pa

Immense Success! 50,000 of the genuine

LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE

already sold. This veteran explorer ranks among the most heroic figures of the century, and this book one of the most remarkable of the age. Thrilling in interest, illustrated profusely, and being the only entire and authentic life; the millions are eager for it, and wide-awake agents are wanted quickly. For proof and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom street, Phila. 8126w

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
8 4w

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR TURNER'S DESSERT SAUCES NEW AND DELICIOUS FOR USE WITH BERRIES OF ALL KINDS. Clithens & Rexsamer, Agents, Phila.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year The first number for 1876 just issued.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 25 cents; with cloth covers 63 cts.

Address, JAMES VICK,
8-4-eow Rochester, N. Y.

The greatest selling Centennial book is

Our Country and Its Resources.

Rich and complete in our thrilling history of 100 years; and grand in vivid descriptions of all our mighty resources in agriculture, commerce, minerals, manufactures, finances, government, curiosities, natural wonders, works of art, etc. Richly illustrated and cheap. A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST NATION. No other book sells. Outsells mere histories five to one. Agents wanted quickly. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia. 8-26-6t.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

Feeding Young Hogs.

An experienced farmer, with whom we recently conversed, said he had always had good luck with pigs, and a visit to his styes confirmed the assertion. Some notes on his management can hardly fail to prove interesting.

The prevalent idea that pigs should be kept growing is a good one, but liable, nevertheless, to mislead. It is not best to stuff pigs as full as they will hold, and especially those just weaned. The sucking pig gets his rations and in moderate quantities of food the simplest and most easily digested. The sow's milk is full of flesh and bone-forming material, and promotes a frame without too great accumulating fat. Weaning time is naturally and justly regarded as a critical period, and here is where farmers are apt to err in high feeding with rich and concentrated food.

Cow's milk is excellent, and if most of the cream has been skimmed off, it probably comes nearer the pig's natural food at this tender age than any other. But milk is rejected as not rich and 'fattening' enough, and corn meal, the most concentrated kind of food, is substituted in its stead. Now corn meal is altogether too difficult of digestion for weaning pigs, and at most should only be given in small proportions. With an exclusive corn and meal diet the young pigs will stop growing longer or larger in frame, and begin to pile on the fat on carcasses too small for profitable breeding. A great deal better plan is to continue feeding milk, and this sparingly, adding a little bran and a very small quantity of corn meal. The last can be increased as the pigs become accustomed to the change of diet, and their stomachs will bear a stronger food.

The wheat bran and skimmed milk supply the phosphates which build up the pig's frame, while a very little corn meal will supply the fat forming material which is taken from milk and cream, and at a greatly reduced cost. At no time should pigs be starved or stinted, but it is important to remember that pigs may be dwarfed by feeding too much, and too rich food, and with as bad results as from feeding too little. Great care is needed in feeding any kind of very young animals, and the pig, being especially piggish in his greed, is particularly liable to injury from eating too heartily. With all animals growth rather than fat should be aimed at, and phosphatic foods should be given as far as possible. Corn in every stage belongs to the last and fattenning stage of feeding of any kind of stock, instead of being used indiscriminately for stock of all ages.—[Rural New Yorker.

Be Sociable With your Cattle.

Said a farmer to me last spring: 'When we were drawing out manure, I let the boys drive to the lot, and I stayed in the yard, because I could put on better loads. And the cows commenced to give more milk right off.' Now this man is an active, industrious, intelligent, experienced farmer; and yet, when he is piling manure in the yards, his cows give a perceptible increase in their milk. Why? One of his handsome grade Shorthorns that he is so proud of, seeing him around, goes up to him and says as plain as a cow can say, 'Give me a lock of hay,' and he gives it to her. Another says, 'Don't you think that rack wants a cleaning out?' and on looking he finds to his surprise that there is a lot of dirt, wet hay seed, and rubbish at the bottom. He scrapes it all out and rubs it clean with some straw, and as soon as his load is filled, and while he is waiting for the next wagon, he gets a little feed and puts it in the rack, and the cows eat it and feel grateful. Between the next loads he takes the curry-comb and brush and gives one of them a good cleaning. The other cows come around him, and he has a gentle word and friendly pat for each of them. He is a good-looking man, and the cows like to look at him. He is a gentleman, and his presence has a soothing effect. They chew the cud of contentment and peace. As he goes past the pump, he asks the cows if they want a little fresh water. They had not thought about it, but they drink a little just to please him. And so he goes on all day. No wonder the cows give more milk at night.—[American Agriculturist.

Rough Lard.

Rough lard is often found emitting a very unpleasant flavor, owing to the fact of being improperly rendered. Such lard can be made sweet and pure, entirely free from any unpleasant smell so that it may become a wholesome article to be used in the pastry line. In the first place care must be exercised in gathering the fat, keeping it free from all filth. Gather from the stomach and smaller intestines first, dropping the fat into a vessel filled with salt water.

Fat gathered from the larger intestines, should be soaked by itself. So soon as the fat is all gathered it should receive several washings in different waters, pouring on and turning off until the animal smell is somewhat modified, then fill the vessels containing the fat with a new supply of salt and water, letting it stand an hour or two before changing the waters.

Put one panful of hard wood ashes to soak in a pailful of water. When the fat is soaked sufficiently (which it will be in twelve hours, provided the water has been changed four or five times), put it over the fire to dry, adding one gill of white lye to each kettle of fat; let it dry slowly until ready to strain off. Lard rendered in this manner will be sweet and wholesome as leaf lard; persons using the same will not be obliged to turn up their noses in disgust over its fragrant perfume; and if the housekeeper should happen to fry a batch of cakes, she may rest assured the cakes will tell no tales out of school.

Away in pioneer times, how well do we remember how certain dinner pails used to be perfumed, and their unfortunate owners had to bear the jeering of their schoolfellows in consequence thereof.

Chickens for Market.

From the time chickens are hatched until they are four weeks old, it takes but a small amount of food to keep them, and they grow very fast. For the next four or six weeks it of course costs more, but if not allowed too much liberty, they continue to grow fast, and are then just right for the early market. If sent in then in good order, they bring from 40 to 50 cents, and even 60 cents per pound, and are supposed to weigh from 2 to 3 pounds dressed. They pick and dress very easily when ten weeks old, and bring just as much as they will when four or five months old, at 20 or 25 cents per pound, which is the usual price for chickens in August and September.

Injuries of the Brain.

Delicate as the organization of the brain must be, it is surprising to read of the hard knocks it can bear, not only without injury, but even to its advantage. One man who lost half his brain through suppuration of the skull, preserved his intellectual faculties to the day of his death; and the brains of soldiers have been known to carry bullets without apparent inconvenience, and to undergo operation for the extraction of foreign bodies without loss of power. A physician who was afflicted with an abnormal cerebral growth which pressed upon the cavities of the brain, so as to paralyze one side of his body and render him speechless, retained possession of his reasoning and calculating powers until he died. One of three brothers, all idiots, after receiving a severe injury on the head, recovered his senses, and lives to be a clever barrister. A stable boy of dull capacity, and subject to fits, had his wits sharpened by the kick of a horse, which necessitated the abstraction of a portion of his brain; and no less a personage than Pope Clement VI. owed the improvement of his memory to a slight concussion of the brain. On the other hand, it is a fact that the brains of persons with thoroughly disordered minds, as a rule, present no abnormal appearance after death, which is not to be wondered at, Dr. Wynter declares, when it is found that symptoms of a disordered brain are often produced by a very slight alteration in the constitution of the blood.—[Chambers' Journal.

A man who has some music in his soul says the most cheerful and soothing of all fireside melodies are the blended tones of a cricket, a tea-kettle, a loving wife, and the crowing of a baby.

Six more members of the St. Louis whisky ring were sentenced on Saturday, their terms of imprisonment varying from six months to two years.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is a candidate for the French Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the annulment of Rouher's election.

Political.

Protective Tariff.

A National Necessity.

The protection of the national industry by means of duties laid upon foreign imports is a principle recognized by all the governments on earth whose political economy throws any weight into the "balance of trade." Variation of feature has characterized this policy with the changing conditions of the nations, but rarely, if ever, has the principle been abandoned. Great Britain, champion though she be now of free trade, has wrested from it every possible beneficial service, thus affording a perfect demonstration of its utility. And it is not presuming too much to say that she may again become an anxious claimant for its saving power. With Belgian iron pressing her soil (we might also say "entering her soul"), and American fabrics side by side with her Manchester products, it will be no surprising matter to see her turn once more to a defensive policy. Already her languishing manufactures call for protection.

In a tariff controversy, extending over more than a half a century, the free-trade advocates in the United States have never obtained a victory or a concession which can in any way entitle them to claim possession of the field. Our legislators, though representing many diverse interests, yet keenly alive to their interdependence, have, in all the "tinkerings at the tariff," firmly held to the underlying doctrine, protection to our national industry. The compromise of 1833 is, perhaps, the only one among the general acts of Congress levying duties upon imports which seems to yield prospectively to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue without effectual incidental protection. But even in this act the level twenty per cent. which its provisions contemplated was not to take effect until after the 30th of June, 1842. Until that time the successive reductions of all excess in the rates over twenty per cent., continued to wear the discriminating features of the protective tariff, which it modified, although the rates ran below the point of protection, and its large free list expressed the same intention.

Nine years' experience of the operation of this act abundantly manifested its unfitness for any of the purposes which a policy of imports should answer. Statistics of that period show that the revenue derived from it declined in four years from twenty-nine millions to eleven; rose again in two years to twenty three; sunk the next year to thirteen and a half, and stood three years afterward at eighteen millions. The vicissitudes in the business of the country and the disasters which its monetary interests encountered during that time, are indicated sufficiently by the following facts:—

The price of flour in 1837 was $10.25 per barrel; in 1842 it had fallen to $6. In 1836, $25,000,000 worth of public lands were sold; in 1842 less than $2,000,000 worth. In 1836 cotton was 16.8 cents per pound; in 1842, 8.1 cents per pound. The export had in six years risen 160,000,000 pounds, and the total value had fallen $23,000,000.*

The tariff of 1842 was a conclusive reaction of the national sentiment, awakened by the suffering of the people under the operation of the system of the Compromise act.

The general bankruptcy of the people, which had resulted, was reflected by a corresponding bankruptcy of the National Treasury. In 1836, a surplus fund of twenty-eight millions had been disposed of by ordering that amount to be deposited with the States, but sixteen months afterward the fourth instalment of that deposit was arrested by the necessities of the Treasury, and in six years from the date of the act required to relieve the plethora it was fifty-four millions in debt.

Thus signally failed a measure that looked to revenue only, and the commercial wrecks of all those years point unerringly to the disastrous results of legislation which leaves out of view protection of our national industry. The principles to be deduced from the operation of a tariff of duties below the point of adequate protection to home industry are:—

First. An influx of foreign goods and diminished prices.

Second. Home industry crippled, mills closed, factories abandoned, capital and labor driven into agriculture.

Third. The greatest excess and the greatest deficiency in the National Treasury—plethora followed by bankruptcy.

Fourth. The greatest fluctuations in prices of staple products.

Shall we profit by the lessons of the past? Emerging as we are slowly, yet surely, from the dark cloud of business depression, shall we not pause to consider the fatal effects of a radical change in the tariff at this juncture? Let the spectre of those awful years between 1836 and 1842 rise before the authors of a measure, the very essence of which is traceable to free-trade influence.

If our tariff histories teach anything, it is that we cannot safely leave our affairs to the dictation or influence of foreign powers. In our colonial days England compelled us to procure our raw material from her market, and in that restraining legislation was our sorest vassalage. Her policy is the commercial subjugation of the world.

In the Centennial of our Independence shall our boasted freedom be merely political, while our industries meekly bow beneath the yoke of her bondage? The Constitution declares and protects our political rights and liberties, but the true glory and independence of the citizen are in the control of his capital and labor. Let us pause ere we re-enact the folly of 1833. The scope of Morrison's bill is a reflex of the famous compromise of that year. The large addition to the free list, embracing articles manufactured here from the raw material of foreign growth and production which already pays a duty, is of more serious import than a casual glance would suggest. The injustice to our manufacturers is intensified by the fact that in the blind zeal of free trade the duty on certain raw material is allowed to stand, and the articles made here from the raw material are placed on the free list. And what does this mean? It means that newly developed industries shall cease. It means that imported goods shall drive home producers to the wall. In fact, it is a long stride toward free trade.

This bill claims to be "a reduction of taxation." Of all free trade sophistries this certainly excels. Here we have the superficial effect of the bill in a nut shell:

Revenue from tea, coffee, sugars and tobacco, etc.	$19,000,000	
Reduced revenue by reduction in duty on cotton goods, wool and woollens, silks, metals, hardware, etc.	$13,000,000	
Reduced revenue by addition to free list,	$ 3,000,000	
		$16,000,000
Increase of revenue		$3,000,000

Tea and coffee, the poor man's luxuries, bear the brunt.

When the hum of industry ceases in the land, when the idle mill and closed factory stand as monuments of legislative stupidity, when the children of the discharged operative cry for bread, [tea and coffee then would be a mockery], what advocate of Morrison's bill will dare to confront the workingman and say, "See how we have reduced your taxes?"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Japanese Oddities.

The Japanese turkeys do not quite come up to those of their kind in America. Their flesh does not become so succulent and tender upon a diet of rice as upon meal and corn. The Japanese have an odd name for this bird, signifying the "seven-colored fowl," from the changing hues of the gobbler's gill. In the same way their name for the crab, the animal that walks "several ways." Speaking of the curious names reminds me of what the coolies say about chestnuts and sweet potatoes. These poor fellows, who perform the most toilsome and prolonged tasks for a mere pittance who "bear the burdens and the heat of the day" in the fullest sense of the expression, have a hearty appreciation of good food. Toiling as they do for daily wages that would not purchase the food of a child in our country, cheap food is the necessity of their lives. Hence it is that they feed largely on sweet potatoes, the cheapest of all edibles in Japan. Chestnuts, which are known as "nine-mile nuts," while not excessively dear, are generally beyond the means of the coolies. But they delight to fancy that sweet potatoes are almost as good as chestnuts, as they accordingly dub the potato "eight mile and a half food" which makes it only half a mile short of the chestnut.

A man who lives on chestnuts can go nine Japanese miles (about twenty-two and a half English miles), in a day, while he who eats sweet potatoes can go eight miles and a half (21½ English miles), hence the names.

Notwithstanding what seems to us to be the weak and insufficient diet of the Japanese laboring men, their endurance and strength are really wonderful. I have ridden sixty miles between sun and sun in a jynrickisha drawn by two coolies, and the day after that I went about forty miles with the same two men. At the end of the first day's journey they did not seem to be very much fatigued. Immediately after stopping at a tea house for the night, they took a bath in water so hot that I could not not have washed my hands in it, and after comfortably parboiling themselves got out, took a heavy meal of rice and dried fish, and then sat up almost all the night gambling and drinking saki. On the coldest days, and even when there is snow on the ground you can see these fellows on the street with no clothing save a thin cotton shirt, a pair of pants of the same material reaching to the knees, and straw sandals. Nor do they seem to be particularly cold, although foreigners would consider their costume barely sufficient for a warm summer.

---

*Report of L. D. Campbell, of the House of Representatives, 1836, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

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OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
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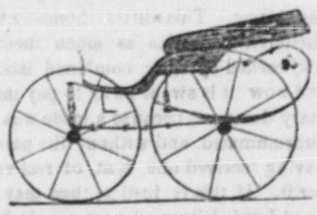

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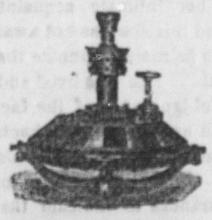

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all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

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Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v3n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Furniture Rooms.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n13

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
7-45 JOHN W. BARNES.

GALBRAITH & WHITE,

PLUMBERS,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bruneing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

GALBRITH & WHITE,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co. 416 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 58, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

A three-thousand-dollar fee for a Commissionair,

A one-thousand-dollar fee for a ring newspapair;

Investigate, brothers, investigate with care,

The doings of the rotten Commissionair—

Investigate in the presence of "Cæsair."

——Work for all by writting to M. J. Howland, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. See the advertisement in this paper.

——Mr. Edward Brown is going into the hotel business. He will occupy the house lately occupied by D. Johnston & Sons.

——Josh says that the death of A. T. Stewart should be a warning to men not to get rich. He is determined not to get rich if he can help it.

——A great many of our citizens are painting and otherwise improving their residences. A good idea, and we would like to see it become more general.

——There are a great many strangers in town in attendance on court. Quite a number of interesting cases are to be tried, and the lawyers are all busy as bees.

——The "Watchman" says "Howard street is the best market street in town." It is also the greatest cow yard in town, especially that portion of it which lays between Allegheny and Spring streets.

LOST.—A child's silver necklace, some where on the road between here and Milesburg. Any person finding the same and returning it to Geo. Jackson, Esq., at Reynolds' Bank, will be duly rewarded.

——Every family in the country desiring health, comfort and economy, should at once order 40 pounds of cork shavings (for beds) from Armstrong Bro-s & Co., of Pittsburg. See their advertisement.

——Alec. McClure will lecture for the benefit of the Centennial Temperance Club, next Friday evening. The price of admission has been put at the popular price of twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. Everybody will certainly go and hear Alec. McClure.

——The entertainment given for the benefit of the St. John Sunday-school, at Reynolds' Opera House, a week ago last Tuesday, was well attended. We were not able to be present but we understand, from those who did go, that they spent a very pleasent evening.

——Since the Legislature has sounded the death knell of the proposed stay law, it behooves every creditor in the land, during these trying times, to be patient and merciful. Don't sacrifice property of the debtor if it can be avoided. Help one another, should be the battle cry, which will have a tendency to restore confidence and bring about resumption very much sooner than the heart-rending effects of sheriff sales will.

——Stern & Leathers, of the Mt. Eagle mills at Roland, this county, have started a flour and feed store at Plymouth, this State, and have been fortunate enough to secure the valuable services of our young friend Mr. C. C. Holter to act as their agent. Mr. Holter is a young man of eminent ability, and cannot fail of being successful in his new field of labor. We congratulate this firm upon their good fortune in securing his services. He is a son of Mrs. Jane Holter, of Roland, and comes of good stock, and has had such a bringing up as will peculiarly fit him for an active business life.

BAPTIZED AGAINST HIS WILL.—Last Sunday there was performed, at Milesburg, the ceremony of baptism by immersion. The Presbyterians, as a rule, do not consider such a ceremony necessary to salvation, but if it is, there is certainly one of the followers of that faith who stands two chances to one of any of the rest. Mr. John T. Johnston, our pleasant and accommodating postmaster, was at Milesburg witnessing the interesting ceremony being performed, when, leaning against the railing of the bridge, it suddenly gave way precipitating him backwards into about four feet of water. He went head-foremost to the bottom, and was "baptized against his will," in good, old baptist fashion. They now call him John the Baptist, and he don't take very kindly to the honorable title, either.

——Use coco-camphorine.

——Below we publish a proposed borough ordinance for the establishment of regular market days in Bellefonte. It is thought, as this is a matter of great general interest to all the people of our town, that the matter should be well understood before this advance becomes a law. The Council are anxious to make such a law as will not conflict with the rights or interests of any. If any of our citizens have objections to this proposed ordinance, we have no doubt but that the Council will give them a respectful hearing. This matter will come up for final action at the next meeting of the Council. We hope, therefore, all persons interested will give this matter their attention :

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Bellefonte and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance there shall be held two (2) markets in each week during the year, to wit: on Wednesday and Saturday. The market hours shall be between the hours of four and nine A. M. during the months of May, June, July, August and September, and between the hours of five and ten A. M. during the remainder of the year, and each and every person who shall buy or sell anything in the market before the hours appointed for opening the market aforesaid shall pay a fine of one dollar ($1) for each and every offense, and the costs: *Provided, however*, That occupants of shops, or store-houses, or merchants may sell at all hours during secular days and market days not excepted.

SEC. 2. No person or persons shall be permitted to peddle or vend on the streets of this borough any eggs, meat, butter, poultry, fruit or vegetables from wagons, carts or other conveyances on any day of the week except on regular market days, and on such days only after the hours fixed above for closing the said market, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. The clerk of the market shall set off stations to those desiring to occupy the same regularly, and shall have general supervision over the market place, so as not to allow any interference with the stations selected.

SEC. 4. That no one shall be allowed to occupy any station selected on said market day unless by permit from the regular occupant, or the clerk of the market, and any person or persons violating this section shall be fined one dollar for each and every offence.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to keep the streets cleaned of all rubbish, refuse or any dirt left on them by the market wagons, and in the winter to have the snow leveled so that wagons and other vehicles can conveniently back up to the curb, and see that meat, butter and other marketing sold by the pound is weighed upon scales, the use of spring balances in said market being hereby prohibited, and shall be his duty to prosecute for all breaches thereof. He shall weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other provisions purporting to be of a green weight, or measure, which are found in the market, and if found deficient in weight shall seize the same and condemn it for the use of said borough.

SEC. 6. That no person shall, during the market hours, buy or cause to be bought any articles of provisions, fruits or other commodity whatever for the purpose of retailing or reselling the same. Said section in no case to apply to general stores dealing in said commodities.

SEC. 7. That if any person or persons shall sell, or bring to market for sale, any bread, butter, lard, fruit or other provisions in lumps, loaves, tubs, vessels or parcels as or for a greater weight or measure than the true measure thereof, or shall apply any device for imposition or fraud in the sale of any provision, the said articles so offered for sale shall be forfeited to the use of the borough.

SEC. 8. That all beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, and all kinds of poultry and fish, and all other articles of food whatever that shall be brought to the market, or publicly exposed to sale in the borough, and shall be found diseased, tainted or in any manner rendered unwholesome or unfit for use, and all veal which when killed shall not have been of the age of four weeks, be forfeited, and the person or persons exposing the same for sale shall, moreover, in connection thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for the use of the borough.

SEC. 9. That for any and every intraction or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance [not otherwise provided for] the offender or offenders shall be fined in any sum not less than three dollars nor more than ten dollars, at the discretion of the Burgess, or any Justice of the Peace of the said borough before whom the offenders may be prosecuted to conviction. All fines imposed by this ordinance shall be recovered as herein provided for and shall be paid into the borough treasury.

And be it further ordained by the Burgess and Town Council, That one suitable person, a citizen of the said borough of Bellefonte, shall be appointed by the Burgess and approved by the Town Council, as clerk of the market for said borough, who shall attend all market days and cause and regulate the market fully as stipulated in the ordinances regulating the markets—to cause a record to be kept of each day's proceedings. At the end of every three months and at the expiration of his term of office, his accounts shall be audited by the auditing committee of the borough.

SEC. 10. That the said clerk of the market shall receive the sum of $——for every day in attendance on said market, and said clerk to collect from all persons curbage on said market days, not less than —— nor more than ——, as may be ddtermined by the Town Council.

——By reference to our market reports it will be seen that efforts have been made on the part of shippers, of this town, to induce the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make such rates of freight as would enable them to ship potatoes to the Philadelphia market, in competition with more distant localities, which they refuse to do. When we come to consider that it is the people of Pennsylvania who granted this company unlimited privileges, the injustice of this discrimination becomes more apparent. The Philadelphia market is the natural point for the produce of the interior of our great State to flow, and to be deprived of that benefit by a corporation which owes its existence to Pennsylvanians, is a crime for which the responsible parties should be made to suffer. The people of Pennsylvania have endured great wrongs at the hands of her chief railroad company, and the time is at hand when the law-makers, in justice to their constituents, should compel obedience to the peoples' will. Why the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should carry potatoes from the States of New York and Michigan at less rates than they will from the interior of our own State, when the distance is less than half, is one of the questions that has puzzled the minds of many eminent Pennsylvanians. The injustice is patent to every one. Our Pittsburg neighbors are presenting this question to Congress, with all the force in their power, and the people of the interior will await the result with unbounded interest. Let justice be done.

POSTPONED.—We are requested to say that the Convocation of Williamsport, which we gave notice last week would hold its spring session at St. John's church, of this place, on the 25th of the present month, is postponed until fall, on account of sickness of some of the members.

——Go and see the nice large stock of carpets just received at Guggenheimer's. They are elegant.

——The warm rains of the past few days have caused the grass and garden plants to take an upward tendency.

——Josh says nothing is more annoying around a house than a love-sick girl, except to have her poison herself upon the parlor sofa.

——Down again! Those celebrated unlaundried shirts of Wamsutta muslin and 3 ply best linen bosom and wristbands for $1.20; of Fruit of the Loom muslin and same, bosom and wristbands for 95 cents, at Herman's, opposite the Bush House.

——Isaac Guggenheimer, No. 2 Bush's Arcade, has just received the largest stock of carpets that ever came to this town, ranging in price from fifty cents to five dollars per yard. There is no longer need to go to Philadelphia to buy carpets when you can see a large stock at home, and cheaper than such goods can be bought in the city. Give him a call.

——On Sunday morning last, Mr. Emanuel Bowen and wife, who reside in Brush Valley, went to their barn before daylight to attend to their work there, leaving in the house two children aged respectively about three and six years. During the parents' absence the youngest child set fire to its clothing, and before either parent could reach the house, it was so badly burned that it died in from one to two hours afterward.

——Mr. H. R. Benson, who was to lecture in this place last week on temperance, did not succeed in securing an audience, there being only eight persons present. We are glad to learn, however, that he is meeting with better success in other places throughout the county. He has organized lodges of Good Templars at Milesburg, Unionville, Julian, Howard, and just over the line at Beech Creek. He is full of enthusiasm for his work, and says he expects to institute thirty new lodges in this, and thirty in each of the adjoining counties during the present season. He is doing a good work, for to promote temperance is to dry up the fountains of crime.

FIRE AT CENTER HALL.—Last Friday morning fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a coach shop owned and occupied by Mr. Murry, but little damage was done, however. The new fire apparatus which Centre Hall has lately supplied herself with did not get a chance to display its effectiveness, as the fire was put out with buckets before they could get it ready. On last Saturday the wildest rumors were circulated at Millheim and all along the lower end of the county in regard to the fire. At first it was reported that Centre Hall was in ashes. This, as may well be supposed, created a great excitement. The report then came that it was Murry's house and shop; finally the facts reached them that it was only a little fire, which burnt a hole in the roof of the shop as above described.

——In the north side of our borough, in the family of one of our wealthy and much-esteemed citizens, there resides a servant girl with whom Dame Fortune has exercised strange caprices. This young lady has retained her present place for a number of years, and naturally feels quite at home. She is young, handsome, and quite a favorite with her intimate acquaintances; but beyond this she was not aware that she was to be more fortunate than ordinary mortals. She has lived and labored in blissful ignorance of the fact that she had an aged millionsire bachelor uncle, or that she was an heir to his landed estates. In fact there were no outward appearances to indicate that she had either hoped for or expected the gift of a princely fortune. Neither did she, as one more imprudent might have done, get crazy, go into hysterics, or get married when she received it, for she has not received it yet, and possibly may never get it.

——The bridge near the B. E. V. railroad depot on Saturday evening, about the time the express arrived, was the scene of more than usual disorderly conduct. Quite a number of persons were under the influence of strong drink, and one of the brakemen employed by the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad Company made himself particularly obnoxious to passing females by making slang remarks. We are authorized to say to this youth that if such a thing occurs again, there is at least one cow-hiding in store for him, in addition to the exposure of his name. Being drunk is no excuse for disorderly conduct, and those whose morals become so debased by the use of ardent spirits, should take their failings into consideration before they imbibe too freely of the demoralizing fluid. The time has come when the public will not tolerate bad conduct on the streets to the detriment of pedestrians, and we think it high time that Chief Walker should keep a look-out for the culprits, and have them disposed of as the merits of the case demands.

——The nicest, cheapest and handsomest carpets you ever saw at Isaac Guggenheimer's, No. 2 Bush's Arcade.

——Here is a little story that was told to us. Three years ago G. W. Burket, of Tyrone, traded a house to a poor man of this place by the name of Thomas Rhodes. It seems that Rhodes had a little property on Lamb street, in this borough, which Burket coveted. The trade was brought about by a series of letters written by Burket to Rhodes, setting forth among other things that the property of Burket was certain to become, sometime in the near future, very valuable. By this means he inflated the imagination of Rhodes and his wife until they finally consented to make the exchange, but before the trade was completely consummated, Rhodes and his wife began to see matters in a clearer light, and finding that they were going to get the worst of the bargain, refused to make the transfer. Meanwhile Burket let his property to tenants, and Rhodes remained in his own house on Lamb street. But this was not to be the end of the matter. Burket claimed damages, and knowing that there were more ways than one to kill a cat, he employed an attorney, and the two tried to manipulate Rhodes, who is a plain laboring man, unacquainted with the tricks, either of the speculators or the law, and by diplomacy acquire what they had been unable to obtain by trade. First claiming damages they made it appear to Rhodes that it would be better for him to fix the matter up. Then in order to fix things up they had him sign a judgment exemption note (that curse to the poor wives and innocent children of poor men). He soon found after this that they fixed the matter up in a manner that fixed him up completely, when they advertised his property for sale and proposed to turn him and his wife and seven little innocent children into the street.

Thus is the home of a poor man, acquired by the accumulations of years of toil by both of these parents, swept away in a moment, as it were, by the tricks of trade. It is not fair; it is not honest. A poor man should not have the right to sign anything that can turn his wife and children like beggars into the street. This little home which sheltered them was as much theirs as his, earned by their combined labors; and now it is swept away to pay imaginary damages, because a trade was not consummated, and without the parents having received one cent of real value for it. If this is justice, then may the good Lord deliver all poor people from such justice!

——The panic of 1873 has caused so much idleness among mechanics since that time, that the employment of apprentices has been almost if not entirely abandoned in some localities. The effect of this will be, in a few years, to make a surplus of day laborers and a scarcity of skilled workmen. This is a state of things to be deplored, for it is not within the scope of the masses of the human race to prosper without honest toil. Notwithstanding this well-established principle, there is a growing disposition among the young men of our age to shirk the combined efforts of the physical and mental powers for the imaginary allurements of professional life. As an evidence of this, when we view our work shops and note the absence of apprentices the students of the law offices are in full supply. It is evident to every observing mind that there are too many lawyers now, too many doctors, too many professional men generally—more than can gain an honest living by honest efforts, hence the many resorts to sharp practices. While there are many highly honorable gentlemen engaged in the professions, there are many who, to keep up a livelihood, resort to sharp practices, to the disgrace of whole fraternities. Even honest men are dragged into traps to enable them to keep pace with unscrupulous associates. This state of affairs is to be deplored, and thorough organization of the honest portion is the only remedy for the growing evil.

——We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., limited, 4 Cedar street, New York, who send a 100 page book free, with particulars how to repair old roofs, lay new ones, save re-shingling, stop leaks effectually and cheaply, and do your own painting.

——There is a very dangerous piece of board walk on Howard street, between Penn and Ridge streets, which should be repaired at once. This street is one of the most important in our beautiful town, leading as it does to the Union cemetery, and the pavements should be kept in the best possible repair.

——Josh suggests that the new branch railroad to Lemont be ballasted with saw dust, so that people won't get hurt much when they fall off. A good idea, especially as the road is expected to terminate for a while in that strong local option town of Millheim.

——This week being court week the usual number of street pedlers are in town, who may be seen on the corners decanting on the merits of their wares. We advise our people to patronize our home merchants, and thereby avoid being swindled.

——We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the card of William Newcomer to be found in another column. Mr. Newcomer has just started in the boot and shoe business in Humes' block, next door to post-office, upstairs. He is also agent for the Grover & Baker sewing machine. All persons who patronize him in either branch of his business, will find him to be an honest, square-dealing man.

"DOLLAR SALES" have been under a cloud in years past, and we now know of only one reliable house in the business. We refer to Ormiston & Co., whose advertisement appears in our paper. This firm is reliable. They are endorsed by over 30,000 actual patrons, as well as by the press of Boston. It is a fact that they do sell for a single dollar what others charge $1.50 to $3 for, while their list embraces everything desirable. Many ladies make large pay in getting us clubs, and we believe it will pay to give the house a trial. They send catalogues, etc., free to all.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL COLLECTORS.—Sunday-schools cannot carry on their work without collectors and collections. A word to the collectors now that they are around again. Rev. R. Crittenden, of this place, is authorized by the American Bible Society and the American Sunday-School Union to aid needy union and mission schools in procuring their supplies. After these schools, and friends specially interested in them, have done what they can for themselves in raising funds, whatever else may be needed in books, papers, etc., will be freely furnished on application to Mr. Crittenden.

SPRING.—The genial sunshine, the April showers, the joyful song of birds and the fine roads, give rise to the oft repeated expression, "I am so glad Spring has come." This season is rightly termed the most delightful time of the whole year; following dreary winter, one can and does appreciate it more highly than any other. It is a season of joy to those who are blessed with nature's greatest blessing—health; a season of sorrow to those who are sick or have been bereft of those near and dear to them and a season of thanksgiving to those of us who are still here, mercifully spared by Him who doeth all things well.

"Soon reviving plants and flowers,
Anew shall deck the plain;
The woods shall hear the voice of Spring,
And flourish green again."

——We copy the following from the *Berichter*, of last week:

On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, Mrs. Gephart, widow of Michael Gephart, deceased, and who lives alone, was awakened by a noise in her kitchen. She arose and, taking a lamp, descended to the kitchen where she discovered a man standing with muffled face and one hand resting upon the sink. She had walked close to the man before she discovered him. As soon as she observed him she screamed and fled across the street to the residence of Mr. Thomas Frank, whom she aroused. Mr. Frank then aroused the clerks in Snook's store, and all hands proceeded to the "seat of war," but the would-be robber had left without leaving any evidence behind of the rone by which he vamosed. It was evidently some one belonging in this vicinity; one who was aware that the old lady had received some money last week, and, no doubt, was of the opinion that it could be had for the asking. As usual, in such cases, some persons have already tried and convicted the guilty person, and at present there are only about fifteen who are guilty, but each report lacks confirmation up to this time.

In such times as these persons like Mrs. Gephart can not be too careful about locking their houses, especially if they have any money about. The country is full of tramps who are ready for any crime for a very small consideration.

——Reynolds' Opera House was filled last Saturday night by a highly appreciative audience to witness the entertainment given by the members of the Centennial Temperance Club. We have not witnessed a performance, either of home or foreign talent, which seemed to give more general satisfaction. Among all of that large audience filling the house to its utmost capacity, we heard only one verdict, which was "Well done." The new Bellefonte brass band entertained the crowd outside a short time before the play commenced. The curtain was raised at eight o'clock precisely. The first piece brought on was "The Hungry Chinaman." James Schnell took the principal character and did it almost to perfection. The next was a song by John Irwin and R. A. Laird; then came the drama of the "Drunkard's Home," written by John Moore, of this place, expressly for this occasion. The plot was good, and the scenes true to life. All the performers in this play did excellently well for amateurs, and there were a great many local hits, which added much to its interest. The two children in this play performed their parts as well as though they were born and bred to the stage. The play wound up with a tableaux, which was just beautiful. A young man by the name of Woods sung a song which was vociferously encored. Miss Bella Woods performed at the piano, and a Mr. Woods, father of the two before mentioned, handled the violin with the skill of one of the old masters. They are a musical family, and know their business.

PERSONAL.—G. G. Pottsgrove called upon us and brought us the name of a new subscriber, viz; Jacob Gray, of Buffalo Run. Mr. Pottsgrove is a farmer, and they say a good one. He is a good fellow, and we hope he will call often.

—The Rev. W. T. Wylie, of the Presbyterian church, of this place, has accepted the presidency of the Chambersburg Seminary. His labors will come to a close here in one week from next Sunday.

—Samuel Aley, of Walker, called yesterday. Mr. Aley is a very pleasant gentleman. He often comes to town, and we shall be pleased if he will let the light of his pleasant countenance illume in our sanctum a little oftener. We like to cultivate the acquaintance of our patrons, and wish they would feel at liberty to make the REPUBLICAN office their head-quarters whenever they are in this place.

—E. M. Lucas, of Fleming. We do not remember whether Mr. Lucas called or sent the money by mail; but we got it, any way. Call and see us when you are in town.

—We do not think we need to tell any body in this county who Moses Thompson is. Every body knows the man. We hereby acknowledge the favor sent by him. Mr. Thompson is one of the foremost men in our county; his hand, heart and pocket are always ready to take hold of any enterprise that has a tendency to increase our prosperity. He is a leading railroad man, and much is expected of him to help push forward our new project for a railroad from this place to Lemont. Centre county is peculiarly blessed with first-class men, and Mr. Thompson is a prince among the first-class.

—A. E. Clemson, of Rock Spring, John Thompson, of Howard, and Mr. Glenn, of Lemont, called upon us yesterday at a time when we were so busy that we hardly knew which way to turn. Our devil was howling "copy," and we had as much on our hands to do as would keep three men busy. We thank them all for the favor they left with us, and hope they will call again, when they will not be likely to find us so busy. Our latch string is always out, gentlemen.

—George Hughes, of Bellefonte, is a new subscriber. His name was given us by Mr. Thomas Rhoads, who paid the first years subscription. We hope the relation thus commenced with Mr. Hughes, may long continue to our mutual satisfaction and benefit.

—C. C. Holter is a new subscriber. He has gone from this county to Plymouth, Luzerne county, to engage in business as an agent for a flouring mill at Mt. Eagle. He is a smart, enterprising young fellow, and we have no doubt of his success. He has our best wishes.

—Geo. Krape, of Spring Mills, was in to see us last week. We should like to have him call upon us again the first time he is in town, as we wish to see him. Mr. Krape is one of our old patrons, and we doubt not, a good Republican.

—Robert Loyd, of Philipsburg, was one of our visitors. Mr. Loyd is a hotel keeper, and what is more, he knows how to keep a hotel to the satisfaction of his patrons and the traveling public. We advise all our readers when they go to Philipsburg to call upon Mr. Loyd. They will find him an agreeable landlord and a right good fellow in every way. See his advertisement in another part of this paper.

—James Glenn, of Lemont, is one of our most prompt paying subscribers. He is in town this week attending court. He is one of the solid men of the county, a good citizen, and a man who always deals on the square.

—Benjamin Vaughn, of Port Matilda, called last Friday a week. We were glad to see him—hope he will call often when in town.

—Daniel Roop, of Rock Springs, is comparatively a new name on our list, but he is always ready with the script. Although we did not see him when he called, yet by that sign we know his heart is in the right place. May he always prosper.

—John Gardner, of Rock Springs, during his life time was a constant reader of our paper. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church of that place—a citizen who had the love and respect of all who knew him. He died two years ago, but his family have continued the paper, and it still goes in his name. They are among our most prompt paying subscribers.

——It seems to worry the "Watchman" and some other papers, because as they say, we puff our subscribers. All the difference between us and the "Watchman" in this respect is, that we puff our patrons all over the county, while they toady to a few upstarts in the town. It is a mean man who will not speak well of the bridge that carries him safely over. Our present prosperity is due to these same prompt paying subscribers in a great degree, and we thank them from our heart of hearts.

——All persons having unsettled claims against the borough of Bellefonte, are requested to present them to James H. Rankin, clerk of the Council, on or before the first Monday in May.